

BIRTHS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 25 NOV 2004

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Joanna Forster-Jones on Canberra (02) 6252 5117.

NOTES

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|--------------------------|--|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------|--|------|-----------------------------|------|---|-------|-----------|-----|---------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|--------|----|---|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|----|--------------------|---|-------------|-----|------------|---|---------|----|-----------------|----|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------|----------|-----|----------------------|------|----------|----|-------------------|---|---|
| ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION | This publication brings together statistics and indicators for births in Australia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATA IN THIS PUBLICATION | <p>This publication contains birth registration data for live births, except where otherwise stated. Populations used in the calculation of rates for 2003 are the preliminary estimated resident population by age and sex at 30 June 2003. Unless otherwise stated, state or territory relates to the state or territory of usual residence.</p> <p>Due to a delay in birth registrations in December 2000 brought about by system, processing and legislative changes affecting the Tasmania birth registration form, the number of births registered and the total fertility rate for Tasmania in 2001 appear high when compared with 2000 data.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROUNDING | In commentary based on the statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Birth registration data are also affected by delays in registration. These data have had small values suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES | <p>The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:</p> <table><tr><td>ABS</td><td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td></tr><tr><td>ACT</td><td>Australian Capital Territory</td></tr><tr><td>AIHW</td><td>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</td></tr><tr><td>ASFR</td><td>age-specific fertility rate</td></tr><tr><td>ASGC</td><td>Australian Standard Geographical Classification</td></tr><tr><td>Aust.</td><td>Australia</td></tr><tr><td>Bal</td><td>balance</td></tr><tr><td>ERP</td><td>estimated resident population</td></tr><tr><td>no.</td><td>number</td></tr><tr><td>np</td><td>not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</td></tr><tr><td>NRR</td><td>net reproduction rate</td></tr><tr><td>NSW</td><td>New South Wales</td></tr><tr><td>NT</td><td>Northern Territory</td></tr><tr><td>p</td><td>preliminary</td></tr><tr><td>Qld</td><td>Queensland</td></tr><tr><td>r</td><td>revised</td></tr><tr><td>SA</td><td>South Australia</td></tr><tr><td>SD</td><td>Statistical Division</td></tr><tr><td>SEIFA</td><td>Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tas.</td><td>Tasmania</td></tr><tr><td>TFR</td><td>total fertility rate</td></tr><tr><td>Vic.</td><td>Victoria</td></tr><tr><td>WA</td><td>Western Australia</td></tr><tr><td>–</td><td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</td></tr></table> | ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics | ACT | Australian Capital Territory | AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare | ASFR | age-specific fertility rate | ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification | Aust. | Australia | Bal | balance | ERP | estimated resident population | no. | number | np | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable | NRR | net reproduction rate | NSW | New South Wales | NT | Northern Territory | p | preliminary | Qld | Queensland | r | revised | SA | South Australia | SD | Statistical Division | SEIFA | Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas | Tas. | Tasmania | TFR | total fertility rate | Vic. | Victoria | WA | Western Australia | – | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACT | Australian Capital Territory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASFR | age-specific fertility rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aust. | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bal | balance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERP | estimated resident population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| no. | number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| np | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NRR | net reproduction rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NSW | New South Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NT | Northern Territory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p | preliminary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qld | Queensland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r | revised | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SA | South Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SD | Statistical Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEIFA | Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tas. | Tasmania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TFR | total fertility rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vic. | Victoria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WA | Western Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Australian Statistician

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FERTILITY RATE STEADY

- Australia's total fertility rate (TFR) in 2003 was 1.75 babies per woman, slightly lower than in 2002 (1.76). Over the past six years the TFR has been relatively stable, varying between 1.73 and 1.76 since 1998.
- For the fourth consecutive year, women aged 30–34 years experienced the highest fertility of all age groups, with a rate of 113 babies per 1,000 women. Women aged 25–29 years experienced the second highest fertility in 2003 (103 babies per 1,000 women).
- Fertility rates for 20–24 year old women continued to decline during 2003. Fertility for this age group has almost halved over the past two decades, from 103 babies per 1,000 women in 1983 to 55 babies per 1,000 women in 2003. Fertility of women aged 25–29 years has also fallen, from 146 babies per 1,000 women in 1983 to 103 babies per 1,000 women in 2003. Fertility of women aged 35–39 years has more than doubled over the past two decades, from 25 babies per 1,000 women in 1983 to 54 babies per 1,000 women in 2003.
- The Northern Territory recorded the highest TFR in 2003 (2.38 babies per woman) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (1.60).

BIRTHS STEADY

- In 2003 there were 251,200 births registered in Australia. This was a slight increase (200 births) on the number registered in 2002, and the highest since 1997.
- Western Australia recorded the largest increase in births in 2003 (up 700 over the number registered in 2002) followed by Queensland (up 600). Small increases were recorded in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, while there were fewer births in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

- There were 11,700 births registered in Australia during 2003 (5% of all births registered) where at least one parent was identified as Indigenous.
- Indigenous women have a higher TFR (2.15 babies per woman in 2003) than all women (1.75 babies).
- Indigenous women in the Northern Territory experienced the highest fertility (2.83 babies per woman).
- High fertility at younger ages contributes to the relatively high fertility of Indigenous women. In 2003, women under 30 years of age accounted for almost three-quarters of the Indigenous total fertility rate, compared to half of the fertility rate for all women in Australia.
- For Indigenous women, the peak fertility was in the 20–24 year age group (133 babies per 1,000 women), followed by women aged 25–29 years (111 babies).
- The median age of Indigenous women who registered a birth during 2003 was 24.6 years, almost six years younger than the median age of all women who registered a birth in 2003 (30.5 years).

INTRODUCTION

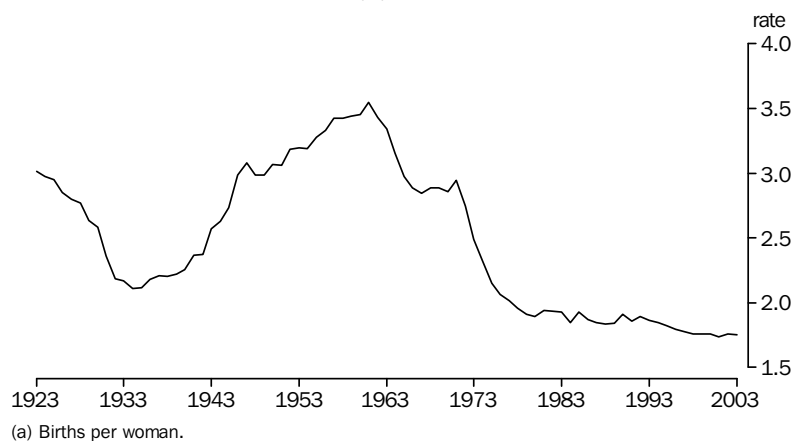
During 2003 there were 251,200 births registered in Australia, from 247,100 mothers (confinements). This was 200 more than the number registered during 2002 and the highest number since 1997, when 251,800 births were registered.

TRENDS IN NATIONAL FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime. In 2003 Australia's TFR was 1.75 babies per woman, slightly lower than in 2002, and lower than the rates recorded in 1993 (1.86) and 1983 (1.93).

Having reached a TFR of 3.1 during the early 1920s, Australian fertility was relatively low during the Great Depression of the 1930s, falling to 2.1 babies per woman in 1934. In 1961, at the height of the 'baby boom', it peaked at 3.5 babies per woman. Since then, fertility has declined, falling sharply during the early 1960s as the oral contraceptive pill became available, before hovering at around 2.9 babies per woman in the years 1966–1971. The reinterpretation of abortion law in New South Wales in late 1971, in a ruling by Justice Levine in the case of *R v Wall et al.*, had a substantial impact on women's ability to control their fertility. Subsequently a fall in births to young women contributed to a further decrease in the TFR and an increase in the median age of mothers (Carmichael, 1998). The TFR reached replacement level (2.1) in 1976. Fertility subsequently continued to fall as increasing numbers of women chose to delay or forego having children. The TFR then stabilised somewhat during the 1980s, before resuming a more gradual decline during the 1990s. Since 1998 the TFR has been relatively stable, varying between 1.73 to 1.76 babies per woman.

2.1 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (a)



Age-specific fertility

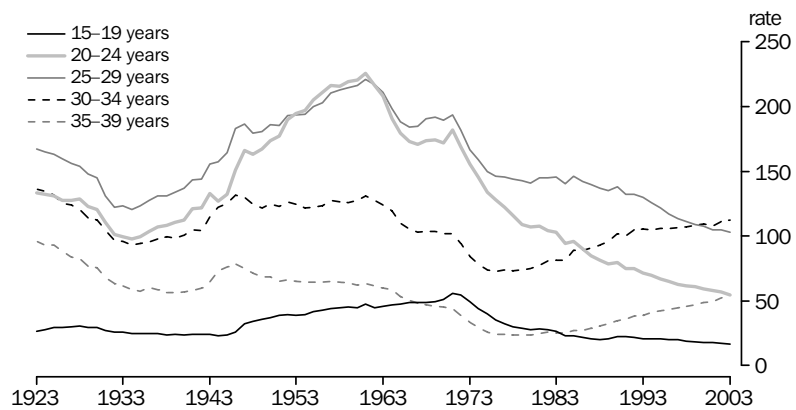
In 2003 women aged 30–34 years experienced the highest fertility of all age groups for the fourth year in a row, with a rate of 112.5 babies per 1,000 women, followed by women aged 25–29 years with a rate of 102.9 babies per 1,000 women. Women aged 20–24 years and 35–39 years experienced fertility rates of 54.5 and 54.3 babies per 1,000 women respectively.

With some fluctuations, there has been a fairly stable distribution of fertility across age groups since 1921, with each age group peaking and troughing together, although the peaks have been more pronounced in some age groups than in others. Women aged 25–29 years had the highest fertility for most of this period, followed by women aged 20–24 years. However, women aged 30–34 years have experienced increasing fertility since the mid-1970s and now have the highest fertility, having overtaken 20–24 year olds in 1987 and 25–29 year olds in 2000. In 2002, women aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years reattained the fertility rates experienced in 1964 and 1965 respectively, at the end of the baby boom. In 2003, women aged 35–39 years have the fourth highest fertility rate, as they did prior to 1967, having overtaken 15–19 year olds in 1984.

Declines in fertility rates have occurred amongst younger women over the period 1983 to 2003. The 20–24 year age group experienced the greatest decrease, with fertility almost halving (down 47%) over the period, while teenage fertility decreased by 39% and fertility of women aged 25–29 years decreased by 29%.

Fertility rates for the older age groups increased over the two decades to 2003. The fertility rate for women aged 30–34 years increased by 38% (from 81.5 babies per 1,000 women in 1982 to 112.5 babies per 1,000 women in 2003) while the rate for women aged 35–39 years more than doubled (from 25.0 to 54.3). The fertility of women aged 40 years and over also more than doubled over this period, as the trend towards older motherhood continued, with the rate for women aged 40–44 years increasing from 4.3 babies per 1,000 women in 1983 to 10.0 babies in 2003. However, the fertility rates of women in each age group above 30–34 years have not yet attained the levels observed in the peak years of the baby boom (1946–1965), nor the higher rates observed in the 1920s.

2.2 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), Selected age groups



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

Replacement fertility

Since 1976, Australia has experienced fertility rates below replacement level. That is, the average number of babies born to a woman throughout her reproductive life (the TFR) has been insufficient to replace herself and her partner. Although the TFR required for replacement is currently around 2.1 babies per woman, this number is not constant. Because the level of fertility required for replacement is dependent on the number of women who survive to reproductive ages, replacement fertility has declined in parallel with falls in female mortality. In 1921, when mortality rates were high, replacement fertility was 2.4 babies per woman. By 1954, it had fallen to 2.1, and in 1996 replacement fertility was 2.08. Even if female mortality declined to zero for women up to the end of their reproductive lives, the replacement level would still be 2.05 (1.05 male and 1.0 female babies)—considerably higher than the 2003 TFR of 1.75 babies per woman.

STATE AND TERRITORY

Fertility

The TFR in 2003 varied substantially across the states and territories, from 1.60 babies per woman in the Australian Capital Territory to 2.38 in the Northern Territory. New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory all recorded TFRs higher than the national level of 1.75, while Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory recorded rates less than the national level. Over the past twenty years the TFR for each state and territory has generally trended downwards.

The low fertility rates for 2003 in the Australian Capital Territory (1.60) and Victoria (1.67) are related to low first birth fertility (see Births, Australia, 2000, cat. no. 3301.0, p. 39) and higher median ages of mothers at the birth of their children in this state and territory.

Younger mothers

In 2003 most states and territories recorded low levels of fertility among women aged 15–19 years and 20–24 years, with the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria recording the lowest rates. In contrast, the Northern Territory recorded the highest levels of fertility for these age groups. The teenage fertility rate (that is, for women aged 15–19 years) in the Northern Territory was 65.0 babies per 1,000 women, over seven times higher than the teenage fertility rate for the Australian Capital Territory (8.8 babies per 1,000 women) and over six times higher than Victoria (10.4 babies). Tasmania and Queensland also had relatively high teenage fertility rates, at 26.2 and 21.6 babies per 1,000 women respectively.

Median age of parents at confinement

Of the states and territories, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory had the oldest mothers giving birth in 2003, with median ages of 31.2 years and 31.0 years respectively, followed by South Australia with 30.6 years. Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the youngest mothers, with median ages of 29.3 years and 28.2 years respectively.

Tasmania and the Northern Territory also had the youngest fathers in 2003, with median ages of 31.8 years and 31.7 years respectively, while Queensland and Victoria had the oldest fathers, with median ages of 33.9 years and 33.1 years respectively.

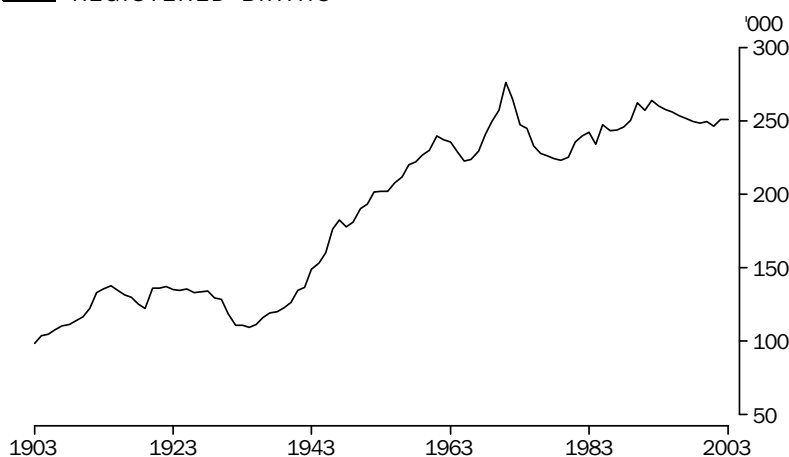
BIRTHS

For most of the first half of last century the number of births registered in Australia each year remained under 140,000, with a trough occurring in the early 1930s during the Great Depression. The number of births then increased, reaching a peak of 276,400 in 1971, fell sharply during the remainder of the 1970s, then increased from the early 1980s to reach another peak in 1992 of 264,200 births. Following 1992 the number of births

BIRTHS *continued*

registered each year decreased, until 2000 when there was an increase of 770 births on the previous year due to increasing numbers of women moving into childbearing age groups. In the past three years the number of births has increased, with 246,400 registered in 2001, 251,000 in 2002 and 251,200 in 2003.

2.3 REGISTERED BIRTHS



Just over half (51%) of all births registered in 2003 were male babies, with the overall sex ratio at birth being 105.9 male babies for every 100 female babies.

State and territory

The three most populous states accounted for over three-quarters (78%) of births registered in 2003: 86,300 in New South Wales (34% of all births), 61,100 in Victoria (24% of all births) and 47,300 in Queensland (19% of all births). These proportions reflect the proportions of the Australian female population in reproductive ages living in these states.

Western Australia recorded the largest increase in births (up 700 over the number registered in 2002) followed by Queensland (up 600). The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory also recorded a small increase in births in 2003, while New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania each recorded decreases in births compared to 2002.

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

In 2003, 68% of births were to mothers who were married (marriage in this publication refers to a registered marriage unless otherwise indicated). Exnuptial births accounted for the remaining 32% of births, although many of these births may have been to mothers in de facto marriages. The proportion of exnuptial births has been increasing since the 1950s, and has risen sharply over the last two decades.

Acknowledgement of paternity

With exnuptial births comes the possibility that the father may not acknowledge the birth (that is, the father has not signed the birth registration statement). However, while the number of exnuptial births has increased greatly over the past twenty years, the proportion of these births being paternity-not-acknowledged has decreased. In 1983 around 36% of all exnuptial births were paternity-not-acknowledged, but by 2003 this proportion had decreased to 12%. In terms of total births, paternity-not-acknowledged births have decreased from 5.2% of all births in 1983 to 3.7% in 2003.

Age of parents at confinement

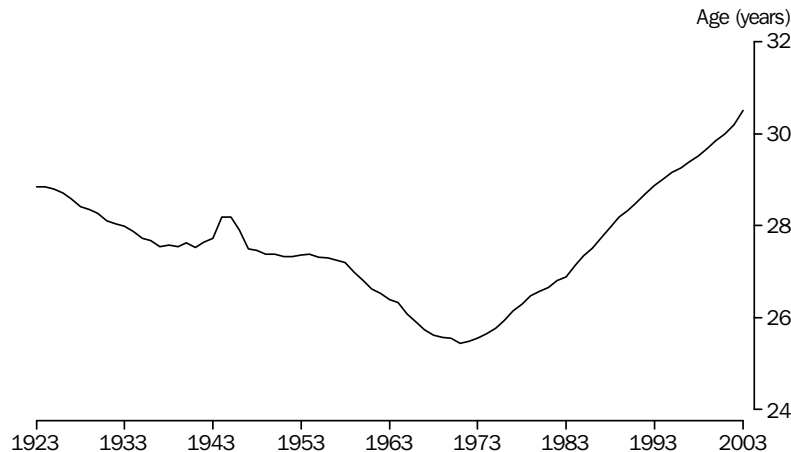
In 2003, the median age of all mothers was 30.5 years and the median age of fathers was 32.6 years. Women who registered an exnuptial birth in 2003 were approximately five years younger (26.7 years) than women who registered a nuptial birth (31.4 years). Meanwhile, the median age of mothers registering the first child of their current marriage was 30.3 years. In 2003, the median age of women who gave birth outside a registered marriage where paternity was not acknowledged (24.8 years) was lower than the median age of women where paternity was acknowledged (26.9 years).

Median age of parents over time

Prior to the 1930s the median age of mothers giving birth had been in decline. During the 1930s the median age stabilised, then rose briefly at the end of the Second World War, with an equally sharp decline immediately following the war. The median age of mothers fell substantially over the following three decades, reaching a low of 25.4 years in 1971. The reinterpretation of abortion law in New South Wales in 1971 was associated with a substantial fall in births to young women and an increase in the median age of mothers from 1972. Since then the median age of mothers has consistently increased, reaching 30.5 years in 2003, the highest on record.

As age-specific fertility rates indicate, the median age of mothers is affected by current trends towards delayed partnering and childbearing, and following divorce, repartnering and subsequent family formation.

2.4 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHERS



The median age of all fathers in 2002 was 32.6 years, continuing the upward trend of the past two decades. Between 1983 and 2003, the median age of married fathers increased by 3.5 years from 30.0 years to 33.5 years. The median age of unmarried fathers who acknowledged the birth of their child also increased, from 26.3 years in 1983 to 29.6 years in 2003.

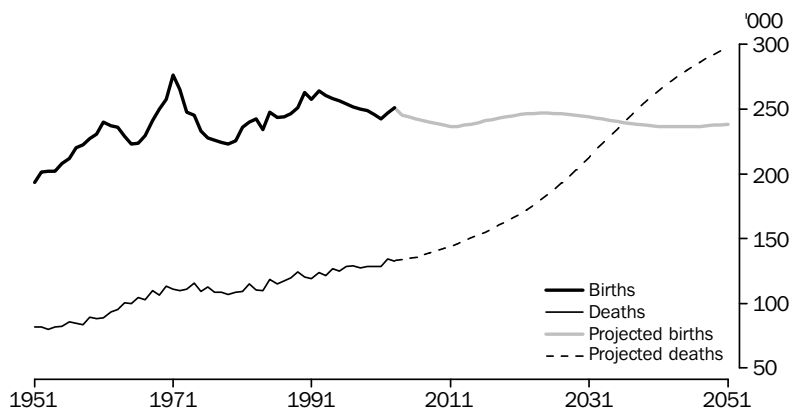
CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A MULTIPLE BIRTH

The number of confinements resulting in a multiple birth has increased since the 1970s. In 2003 the number was 4,100, 65% more than the number recorded in 1983 and 16% more than in 1993. A decline of 2% (86 confinements) was recorded between 2002 and 2003.

BIRTHS AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

Births form an important component of population growth. Currently around a quarter of a million births occur in Australia annually. This is roughly twice the number of deaths, resulting in natural increase of around 120,000 people each year. Since 1976, Australian fertility has been below replacement level; that is, below the number of births required to replace a woman and her partner (currently around 2.1). On current fertility rates, each woman can expect, on average, to have 1.75 babies over her lifetime. Despite this, natural increase is still positive because of the relatively young age structure of Australia's population. While the number of births per woman is low, there are enough women currently in childbearing ages to keep the total number of births relatively high. Conversely, there are relatively few people at older ages, resulting in a relatively low number of deaths per year. As the population ages, the difference between numbers of births and deaths will decrease, and, assuming a TFR of 1.6 babies per woman, a net overseas migration figure of 100,000 persons annually, and declining improvements in life expectancy, the number of births is projected to fall below the number of deaths in 2036; that is, natural increase is projected to fall below zero in 2036.

2.5 ACTUAL AND PROJECTED BIRTHS AND DEATHS



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2002-2101 (cat. no. 3222.0) (series B)*.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS BIRTHS

In registering births, all states and territories collect information on the number of previous children of the current relationship. However, only some states and territories collect information on the number of previous children born to a mother that are not of the current relationship. Consequently, previous children of current relationship data overestimates the number of first order births and underestimates the number of second and higher order births. This issue is increasingly important because of the increasing level of exnuptial births, and because of relationship and marriage dissolution, and subsequent repartnering. However, the number of confinements where there were two or more previous births has declined steadily over the past five years, from 18.4% of confinements in 1998 to 16.8% in 2003.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS
BIRTHS *continued*

2.6 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY YEAR (a)

| | LIVE BIRTHS(b) | DEATHS(b) | NATURAL INCREASE | NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION | POPULATION AT END OF PERIOD | POPULATION INCREASE(c) | % |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| 1983 | 242.6 | 110.1 | 132.5 | 55.0 | 15 483.5 | 194.6 | 1.3 |
| 1984 | 238.5 | 111.9 | 126.6 | 59.8 | 15 677.3 | 193.8 | 1.3 |
| 1985 | 242.9 | 116.8 | 126.1 | 89.3 | 15 900.6 | 223.3 | 1.4 |
| 1986 | 243.4 | 115.0 | 128.4 | 110.7 | 16 138.8 | 238.2 | 1.5 |
| 1987 | 244.0 | 117.3 | 126.6 | 136.1 | 16 394.6 | 255.9 | 1.6 |
| 1988 | 246.2 | 119.9 | 126.3 | 172.8 | 16 687.1 | 292.4 | 1.8 |
| 1989 | 250.9 | 124.2 | 126.6 | 129.5 | 16 936.7 | 249.6 | 1.5 |
| 1990 | 262.6 | 120.1 | 142.6 | 97.1 | 17 169.8 | 233.0 | 1.4 |
| 1991 | 259.1 | 119.7 | 139.4 | 81.7 | 17 387.0 | 217.3 | 1.3 |
| 1992 | 262.1 | 122.9 | 139.2 | 51.4 | 17 581.3 | 194.3 | 1.1 |
| 1993 | 258.6 | 120.8 | 137.8 | 34.8 | 17 760.0 | 178.7 | 1.0 |
| 1994 | 258.4 | 127.0 | 131.4 | 55.5 | 17 951.5 | 191.5 | 1.1 |
| 1995 | 254.9 | 125.1 | 129.8 | 106.9 | 18 196.1 | 244.6 | 1.4 |
| 1996 | 252.9 | 128.2 | 124.7 | 97.4 | 18 420.3 | 224.3 | 1.2 |
| 1997 | 251.1 | 128.8 | 122.3 | 72.4 | 18 609.1 | 188.8 | 1.0 |
| 1998 | 248.3 | 127.4 | 120.8 | 88.8 | 18 814.3 | 205.2 | 1.1 |
| 1999 | 250.2 | 128.2 | 122.0 | 104.2 | 19 038.3 | 224.1 | 1.2 |
| 2000 | 249.2 | 128.8 | 120.4 | 111.4 | 19 272.6 | 234.3 | 1.2 |
| 2001r | 246.6 | 128.8 | 117.8 | 136.1 | 19 529.3 | 256.6 | 1.3 |
| 2002r | 248.1 | 133.0 | 115.1 | 110.5 | 19 754.8 | 225.6 | 1.2 |
| 2003p | 252.5 | 132.9 | 119.5 | 123.4 | 19 997.8 | 242.9 | 1.2 |

(a) Calendar years.

(b) Births and deaths in this table are based on year of occurrence (which include late registrations of births and deaths) for population estimation purposes and may differ from data elsewhere in this publication based on year of registration.

(c) Population increase will not necessarily equal the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration due to the inclusion of intercensal discrepancy. See Glossary for more information.

INTERNATIONAL FERTILITY

According to the United Nations, the projected world average TFR for 2000–2005 stands at 2.7 babies per woman, declining from the relatively constant five births per woman that existed until the late 1960s. However, TFRs for individual countries vary considerably. There are many factors that can influence a country's fertility rate, such as differences in social and economic development and contraceptive prevalence. In general, developing countries have higher fertility rates while developed countries have lower rates.

Australia's TFR for 2003 of 1.75 babies per woman is well below the world's average, although compared to other developed countries it is among the middle ranked nations. According to United Nations projections, in 2000–2005 the lowest fertility for developed countries will be in European countries such as Spain and Italy (each with a projected fertility rate of 1.2), Greece (1.3), and Germany (1.4). Hong Kong's projected fertility rate of 1.0 is one of the lowest in the world. Middle Eastern and African countries have the highest fertility rates, with Niger (8.0), Somalia (7.3) and Yemen (7.0) some of the highest.

Fertility rates for the United States of America (2.1) and New Zealand (2.0) are higher than Australia, rates for the United Kingdom (1.6) and Canada (1.5) are lower, while Japan's projected TFR of 1.3 for 2000–2005 is considerably lower than Australia's.

2.7 INTERNATIONAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, Selected years

| | 1960-65 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1975-80 | 1980-85 | 1985-90 | 1990-95 | 1995-2000 | 2000-05(a) |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Australia | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Canada | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| China | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| France | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Germany | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Greece | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Hong Kong | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| India | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Indonesia | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Italy | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Japan | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Korea, Republic of | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Malaysia | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| New Zealand | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Niger | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Singapore | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Somalia | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Spain | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Sweden | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| United States of America | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Viet Nam | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Yemen | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| World | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 |

(a) Projected 2000-05 total fertility rates use the medium variant.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>

INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

For 2003 it was estimated that Indigenous women will have an average of 2.15 babies each, compared to 1.75 babies for all women. The TFR for Indigenous women was derived using the number of births registered to Indigenous mothers in 2003 and the projected 2003 population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females (low series) based on the 2001 census.

Indigenous women in the Northern Territory had the highest fertility rate of any state or territory in 2003, at 2.83 babies per woman. For all women in the Northern Territory the TFR was 2.38. For further information see Chapter 3, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births.

2.8 SUMMARY, Australia—Selected years

| | 1983 | 1988 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FERTILITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rate(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 years(b) | 26.6 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| 20–24 years | 102.7 | 81.5 | 71.3 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 59.2 | 58.0 | 56.5 | 54.5 |
| 25–29 years | 145.9 | 136.9 | 129.8 | 111.4 | 108.6 | 107.9 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 102.9 |
| 30–34 years | 81.5 | 93.3 | 105.4 | 107.0 | 108.0 | 109.5 | 107.9 | 111.3 | 112.5 |
| 35–39 years | 25.0 | 30.5 | 38.9 | 45.5 | 46.8 | 48.7 | 49.0 | 52.2 | 54.3 |
| 40–44 years | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| 45–49 years(c) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate(d) | 1.931 | 1.837 | 1.864 | 1.762 | 1.757 | 1.760 | 1.733 | 1.761 | 1.755 |
| Net reproduction rate(e) | 0.920 | 0.877 | 0.893 | 0.848 | 0.846 | 0.844 | 0.833 | 0.848 | 0.842 |
| BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births | 242 570 | 246 193 | 260 229 | 249 616 | 248 870 | 249 636 | 246 394 | 250 988 | 251 161 |
| Males | 124 558 | 126 223 | 133 572 | 128 016 | 127 357 | 128 190 | 126 298 | 128 623 | 129 193 |
| Females | 118 012 | 119 970 | 126 657 | 121 600 | 121 513 | 121 446 | 120 096 | 122 365 | 121 968 |
| Sex ratio | 105.5 | 105.2 | 105.5 | 105.3 | 104.8 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.9 |
| Indigenous births registered(f) | 663 | 1 999 | 5 523 | 10 445 | 10 580 | 10 895 | 11 405 | 11 488 | 11 740 |
| Nuptial births (%) | 85.3 | 81.0 | 75.1 | 71.3 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 69.3 | 68.7 | 68.4 |
| Exnuptial births (%) | 14.7 | 19.0 | 24.9 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 31.6 |
| Exnuptial paternity not acknowledged (%) | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Crude birth rate | 15.8 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total confinements | 240 114 | 243 193 | 256 703 | 245 898 | 245 108 | 245 697 | 242 340 | 246 821 | 247 089 |
| Nuptial | 204 779 | 196 900 | 192 518 | 175 162 | 173 263 | 173 571 | 167 572 | 169 385 | 168 777 |
| First nuptial | 83 466 | 79 841 | 77 718 | 72 276 | 72 828 | 74 648 | 70 861 | 71 691 | 72 164 |
| Exnuptial | 35 335 | 46 293 | 64 185 | 70 736 | 71 845 | 72 126 | 74 768 | 77 436 | 78 312 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 8 553 | 12 123 | 17 313 | 19 405 | 20 487 | 19 825 | 20 203 | 20 972 | 20 802 |
| Median age of mother (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| All confinements | 26.9 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.5 |
| Nuptial | 27.4 | 28.6 | 29.7 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 31.4 |
| First nuptial | 25.7 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 29.1 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 30.3 |
| Exnuptial | 22.5 | 23.7 | 24.5 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.7 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 23.2 | 24.2 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.9 |
| Median age of father (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| All fathers where age is known | 29.7 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 32.6 |
| Nuptial | 30.0 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.5 |
| First nuptial | 28.2 | 29.4 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.2 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 26.3 | 27.0 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.6 |
| Median duration of marriage | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuptial | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| First nuptial | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Previous confinements of the current relationship | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 83 466 | 79 841 | 115 495 | 114 550 | 116 649 | 119 069 | 116 022 | 117 928 | 118 429 |
| 1 | 70 427 | 68 432 | 78 972 | 76 952 | 76 137 | 75 266 | 75 546 | 77 564 | 78 003 |
| 2 | 34 081 | 33 419 | 34 652 | 31 271 | 30 661 | 29 554 | 28 920 | 30 138 | 29 812 |
| 3 | 11 343 | 10 650 | 11 017 | 9 538 | 8 949 | 9 056 | 8 545 | 8 074 | 7 827 |
| 4 | 3 108 | 2 856 | 2 973 | 2 734 | 2 595 | 2 564 | 2 521 | 2 333 | 2 215 |
| 5 and over | 1 878 | 1 699 | 1 855 | 1 733 | 1 674 | 1 696 | 1 728 | 1 527 | 1 546 |
| Average number of confinements of the current relationship | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.83 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.75 |

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

(f) Due to changing capture of Indigenous status of births over time, care should be taken in time series comparisons.

2.9 SUMMARY, States and territories—2003

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| FERTILITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rate(a) | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 years(b) | 15.1 | 10.4 | 21.6 | 14.9 | 18.6 | 26.2 | 65.0 | 8.8 | 16.3 |
| 20–24 years | 56.4 | 42.3 | 63.6 | 51.9 | 56.1 | 74.1 | 113.9 | 36.0 | 54.5 |
| 25–29 years | 106.0 | 94.2 | 106.9 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 118.4 | 116.6 | 90.1 | 102.9 |
| 30–34 years | 113.7 | 117.5 | 106.7 | 110.6 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 103.7 | 118.0 | 112.5 |
| 35–39 years | 57.3 | 58.2 | 47.5 | 52.1 | 50.6 | 43.6 | 62.6 | 55.8 | 54.3 |
| 40–44 years | 10.7 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| 45–49 years(c) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate(d) | 1.798 | 1.669 | 1.776 | 1.720 | 1.739 | 1.892 | 2.377 | 1.601 | 1.755 |
| Net reproductive rate(e) | 0.861 | 0.805 | 0.852 | 0.823 | 0.838 | 0.903 | 1.091 | 0.769 | 0.842 |
| BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births | 86 344 | 61 058 | 48 342 | 17 443 | 24 273 | 5 752 | 3 790 | 4 128 | 251 161 |
| Males | 44 531 | 31 257 | 24 847 | 9 001 | 12 447 | 2 982 | 1 988 | 2 128 | 129 193 |
| Females | 41 813 | 29 801 | 23 495 | 8 442 | 11 826 | 2 770 | 1 802 | 2 000 | 121 968 |
| Sex ratio | 106.5 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 110.3 | 106.4 | 105.9 |
| Indigenous births registered | 3 254 | 722 | 3 408 | 578 | 1 687 | 376 | 1 630 | 85 | 11 740 |
| Nuptial births (%) | 72.1 | 73.3 | 62.7 | 65.0 | 63.8 | 53.7 | 35.8 | 72.8 | 68.3 |
| Exnuptial births (%) | 27.9 | 26.7 | 37.3 | 35.0 | 36.2 | 46.3 | 64.2 | 27.2 | 31.7 |
| Exnuptial paternity not acknowledged (%) | 3.4 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 23.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Crude birth rate | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 19.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total confinements | 84 975 | 59 989 | 47 601 | 17 142 | 23 874 | 5 663 | 3 743 | 4 071 | 247 089 |
| Nuptial | 61 253 | 43 944 | 29 837 | 11 144 | 15 228 | 3 042 | 1 340 | 2 962 | 168 777 |
| First nuptial | 26 310 | 19 377 | 12 265 | 4 852 | 6 280 | 1 198 | 557 | 1 315 | 72 164 |
| Exnuptial | 23 722 | 16 045 | 17 764 | 5 998 | 8 646 | 2 621 | 2 403 | 1 109 | 78 312 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 20 802 | 14 909 | 15 375 | 5 447 | 7 731 | 2 234 | 1 532 | 1 021 | 69 055 |
| Median age of mother (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| All confinements | 30.5 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 31.0 | 30.5 |
| Nuptial | 31.3 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.4 |
| First nuptial | 30.1 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 30.3 |
| Exnuptial | 26.8 | 28.0 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 28.2 | 26.7 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 27.0 | 28.1 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 28.3 | 26.9 |
| Median age of father (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| All fathers where age is known | 32.8 | 33.1 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 32.9 | 32.6 |
| Nuptial | 33.5 | 33.7 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 |
| First nuptial | 32.1 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 32.8 | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | 29.7 | 30.5 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 29.6 |
| Median duration of marriage (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuptial | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| First nuptial | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Previous confinements of the current relationship | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 40 241 | 29 435 | 22 844 | 8 500 | 11 215 | 2 701 | 1 466 | 2 015 | 118 429 |
| 1 | 27 077 | 19 377 | 14 465 | 5 479 | 7 666 | 1 702 | 898 | 1 327 | 78 003 |
| 2 | 10 249 | 7 206 | 5 410 | 1 902 | 3 638 | 614 | 321 | 466 | 29 812 |
| 3 | 3 043 | 1 960 | 1 602 | 471 | 360 | 153 | 117 | 120 | 7 827 |
| 4 | 883 | 495 | 504 | 137 | 62 | 61 | 42 | 31 | 2 215 |
| 5 and over | 562 | 380 | 387 | 102 | 18 | 45 | 28 | 24 | 1 546 |
| Average number of confinements of the current relationship | 1.77 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 1.77 | 1.72 | 1.75 |

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

INTRODUCTION

Birth registrations classify a birth as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous) where at least one parent is identified as being of Indigenous origin. Indigenous fertility, on the other hand, refers to births to Indigenous mothers. This chapter reports on the numbers and characteristics of Indigenous births and fertility in each state and territory, where the quality of Indigenous birth registrations data is regarded as satisfactory for broad analysis. Data for the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories are not analysed separately because of small numbers and poor coverage, but are included in total Australia.

Estimated coverage of Indigenous births

Estimated coverage of Indigenous births, presented in table 7.9, is defined as the ratio of the number of Indigenous births registered for the period 1998–2003 to the corresponding number of projected Indigenous births obtained from *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

The estimated coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for the period 1998–2003 was 91%. Coverage for the states and territories ranged from 62% in the Australian Capital Territory to 106% in the Northern Territory. These estimates are based on 2001 census-based projections, available in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991-2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

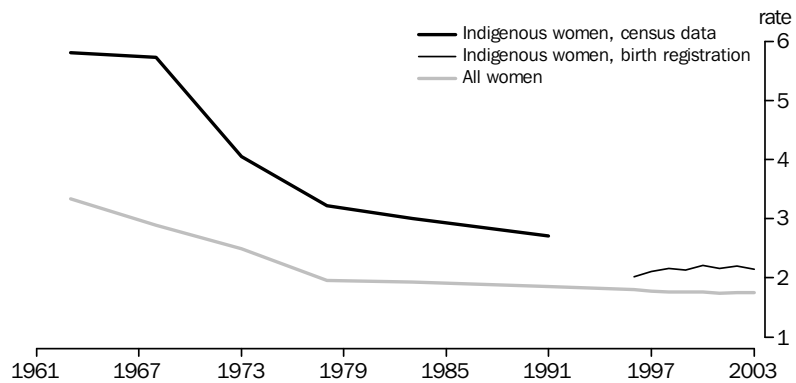
TRENDS IN INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

In the early 1960s, the fertility of Indigenous women (5.8 babies per woman) was around two-thirds higher than the rate recorded for all women in Australia (3.5 babies). Since then, fertility levels of both Indigenous and all women have declined substantially, with the largest decreases being recorded during the 1970s. While the fertility of all women began a decline in the 1960s which continues today, the fertility levels of Indigenous women remained relatively stable during the 1960s, to be followed by a sharp decline during the 1970s. While the apparent fertility of Indigenous women declined to a low of 2.0 babies per woman in 1996 based on registered Indigenous births, the lower coverage of births in that year (at around 80%) may distort analysis. In 2003, Indigenous fertility was estimated at 2.15 babies per woman, based on an estimated 91% coverage, and is unlikely to reflect much actual difference in the rates occurring from 1996 onwards. Compared to 1.75 babies for all women, the rate of 2.15 for Indigenous women based on 91% coverage understates the gap between fertility for the two populations.

Due to the poor quality of historical Indigenous birth registration data, fertility rates of Indigenous women up to 1996 were derived using data collected in the censuses (Gray, 1997). With improvements in coverage from 1996, birth registrations data have been used for 1996 onwards (graph 3.1).

TRENDS IN INDIGENOUS FERTILITY *continued*

3.1 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)



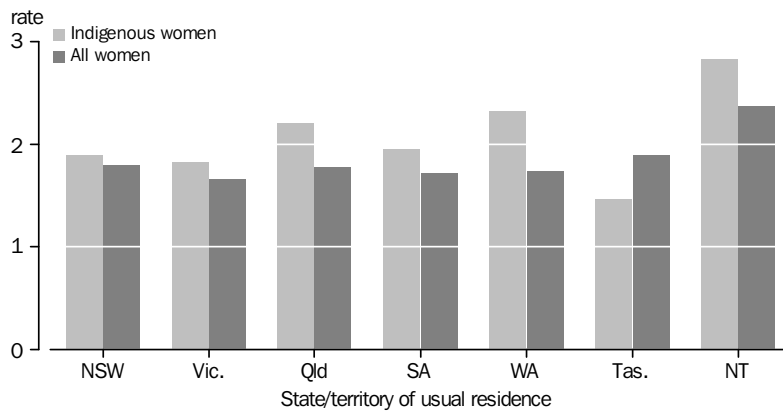
(a) Births per woman.
Source: Gray (1997)

STATE VARIATIONS IN FERTILITY

The 2003 TFR for Indigenous women is derived using the number of births registered to Indigenous mothers in 2003 and the projected 2003 female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (low series) based on the 2001 census.

Indigenous TFRs vary across the states and territories. The highest Indigenous fertility in 2003 occurred in the Northern Territory (2.83 babies per woman), followed by Western Australia (2.32), Queensland (2.21) and South Australia (1.95). The lower fertility rates observed for New South Wales (1.89), Victoria (1.72) and Tasmania (1.47) in part reflect the low coverage of Indigenous births identification in these states.

3.2 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)



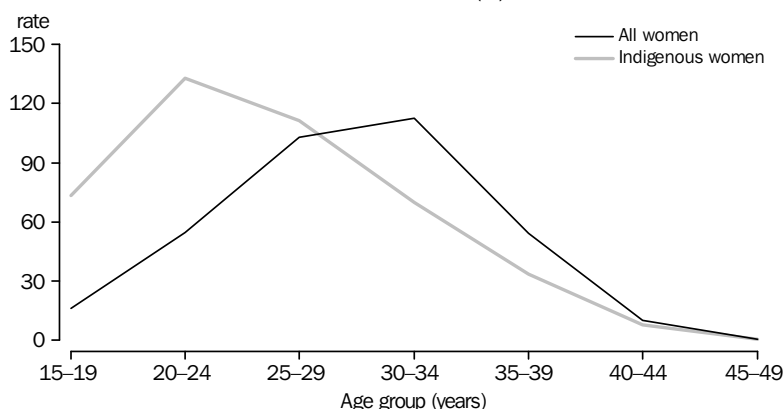
(a) Births per woman.

Age-specific fertility

High fertility at younger ages contributes to the relatively high fertility of Indigenous women. In 2003, almost three-quarters of the total fertility of Indigenous women was accounted for by women under 30 years of age, compared to half of the fertility for all women.

Age-specific fertility
continued

3.3 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a)

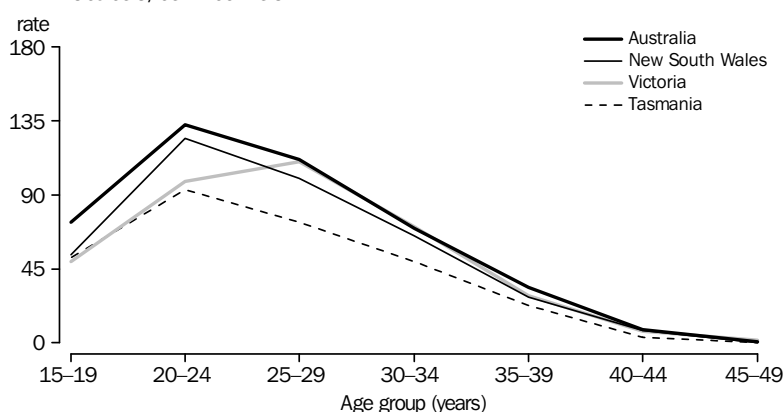


(a) Births per 1,000 women.

For Indigenous women, the peak age group for births is the 20–24 year age group (with 133 babies per 1,000 women), followed by those aged 25–29 years (111 babies). In contrast, the peak age group for all women is 30–34 years (113 babies).

In 2003 the teenage fertility rate of Indigenous women (73 babies per 1,000 women) was more than four times the fertility rate of all teenage women (16 babies), while fertility of Indigenous women aged 20–24 years (133 babies) was more than twice the fertility of all women (55 babies) in this age group. Conversely, fertility of Indigenous women aged 30 years and over was lower than that of all women.

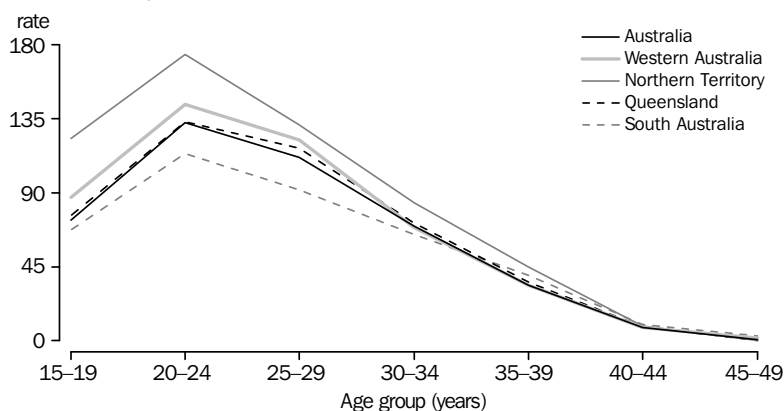
3.4 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a), Indigenous women—Selected states/territories



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

Age-specific fertility
continued

3.5 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a), Indigenous women—Selected states/territories



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

In general, Indigenous women in the Northern Territory experienced higher age-specific fertility compared with Indigenous women in other states. Their rates for the 15–19 year (123 babies per 1,000 women), 20–24 year (174 babies), 25–29 year (131 babies), 30–34 year (84 babies), and 35–39 year (45 babies) age groups, compared to national Indigenous rates (73, 133, 111, 70 and 36 babies per 1,000 women respectively) were the highest of all the states and territories. Fertility rates for the 40–44 year age group (9 babies per 1,000 women) was the second highest.

Indigenous teenage
fertility rates for the
states and territories

In 2003 the teenage fertility rate of Indigenous women living in the Northern Territory was 123 babies per 1,000 women, nearly twice that of all teenage women in the Northern Territory (65 babies). Western Australian Indigenous teenagers experienced the second highest fertility rate of the states and territories (87 babies), followed by Queensland (76 babies).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

There were 11,700 births registered in Australia during 2003 where at least one parent was of Indigenous origin, accounting for 5% of total births. Queensland and New South Wales, the two most populous states in terms of Indigenous population, registered the highest number of Indigenous births in 2003 (3,400 and 3,300 births respectively), followed by Western Australia and the Northern Territory (1,700 and 1,600 births respectively). It is important to keep in mind the issue of coverage of Indigenous births (table 7.9) when dealing with these figures.

Median age of parents

Overall, Indigenous women tend to have children at younger ages than all women. In 2003, the median age of Indigenous mothers was 24.9 years, compared with 30.5 years for all women. Of the states and territories, Indigenous mothers living in the Northern Territory had the lowest median age (23.9 years), followed by Indigenous mothers in Western Australia (24.2 years).

Fathers of Indigenous births (with a median age of 28.0 years) were also younger than fathers of all births (32.6 years). Western Australia recorded the lowest median age of fathers of Indigenous births (27.3 years), followed by the Northern Territory (27.8 years).

Indigenous status of parents

In 2003, around one-third (31%) of Indigenous births occurred where both parents were Indigenous, while 43% of Indigenous births occurred where only the mother was Indigenous (including births where paternity was not acknowledged and those where the father's Indigenous status was unknown). The remaining 27% of Indigenous births involved an Indigenous father (including births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated).

Of the states and territories, Western Australia (48%) and the Northern Territory (40%) had the highest proportions of Indigenous births where both parents were Indigenous, while Tasmania (7%) and Victoria (15%) had the lowest. The Northern Territory also had the lowest proportion of births where only the father was Indigenous (7%), while Tasmania had the highest (42%).

Nuptiality

Indigenous births are predominantly exnuptial. In 2003, just over eight out of every ten Indigenous births registered in Australia were exnuptial (82%), compared to three out of every ten for all births (32%). Exnuptial Indigenous births in which paternity was acknowledged accounted for around two-thirds (66%) of all Indigenous births while births in which paternity was not acknowledged accounted for 17% of all Indigenous births.

At the state and territory level the highest proportions of exnuptial Indigenous births occurred in the Northern Territory (96%) and Western Australia (90%). In the Northern Territory, nearly half of all Indigenous births (46%) were paternity-not-acknowledged exnuptial births.

BIRTH WEIGHT

Birth weight is a key indicator of the relative health status of babies. A comparison of the average birth weight of babies of Indigenous mothers with all babies shows that Indigenous babies are generally smaller. According to the Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW, 2004), the average birth weight of babies of Indigenous mothers in 2001 was 3,166 grams, equal to the figure reported in 2000, and 209 grams lower than the national average for all babies (3,375 grams). The average birth weight of babies to Indigenous mothers varied across the states and territories, ranging from 2,955 grams in the Australian Capital Territory to 3,223 grams in Queensland.

Babies are defined as being of low birthweight if their birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. In 2001, 13% of babies to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight, more than twice that of babies of non-Indigenous mothers (6%).

**INTERNATIONAL
INDIGENOUS FERTILITY**

The observed fertility of Australian Indigenous women is lower than New Zealand Maori women and slightly higher than American Indian women. In 2002 the observed TFR for Australian Indigenous mothers (2.2 babies per woman) was lower than that for New Zealand Maori women (2.5), while in 2000, the latest year for which American Indian fertility rates are available, the TFR for Australian Indigenous women was 2.2 compared with 2.1 for American Indians. After adjusting for undercoverage of Indigenous births in Australia, the rate would be similar to that observed for Maori women (assuming no undercoverage of Maori births).

INTERNATIONAL
INDIGENOUS FERTILITY
continued

In 2002, the observed Australian Indigenous fertility rates were lower than for Maori women in all age groups except 15–19 years. Age-specific fertility rates for Indigenous Australians and American Indian women were relatively similar in 2000, with the main difference occurring in the 15–19 year age group (85 babies per 1,000 Australian Indigenous women compared to 68 babies per 1,000 American Indian women).

3.6 INDIGENOUS FERTILITY RATES, Selected countries

| | AMERICAN | NEW | AUSTRALIAN | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-------|
| | INDIAN | ZEALAND | INDIGENOUS | |
| | WOMEN | MAORI | WOMEN | |
| | | WOMEN(a) | | |
| | 2000 | 2002 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(b) | | | | |
| 15–19 years(c) | 67.8 | 62.5 | 84.7 | 76.2 |
| 20–24 years | 135.6 | 140.0 | 133.1 | 132.2 |
| 25–29 years | 106.9 | 128.3 | 113.6 | 113.2 |
| 30–34 years | 68.3 | 97.8 | 71.2 | 74.9 |
| 35–39 years | 32.5 | 49.1 | 31.2 | 34.7 |
| 40–44 years | 7.3 | 13.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| 45–49 years(d) | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | — |
| Total fertility rate(e) | 2.101 | 2.474 | 2.207 | 2.193 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on results of the New Zealand 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings.

(b) Births per 1,000 women.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years for Australian Indigenous women.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(e) Births per woman. Includes births to women aged 10–14 years for American Indian and New Zealand Maori women.

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centre for Health Statistics, American Indian Health facts <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/indfacts.htm>> for American Indian data. Statistics New Zealand, population monitor <<http://www.stats.govt.nz>> for New Zealand Maori data.

CHAPTER **4**

FERTILITY TABLES

4.1 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a)

| | 15-19(c) | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49(d) | Total fertility rate(b) |
|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1921 | 26.6 | 135.9 | 169.0 | 142.5 | 101.9 | 43.6 | 4.3 | 3.119 |
| 1922 | 26.2 | 136.4 | 170.8 | 141.1 | 100.9 | 41.9 | 3.9 | 3.106 |
| 1923 | 26.5 | 133.1 | 167.1 | 136.1 | 95.7 | 40.2 | 4.5 | 3.016 |
| 1924 | 27.9 | 132.2 | 164.7 | 134.2 | 93.3 | 38.1 | 4.0 | 2.972 |
| 1925 | 29.1 | 130.8 | 163.4 | 131.3 | 92.8 | 38.4 | 4.1 | 2.950 |
| 1926 | 29.2 | 127.4 | 159.4 | 125.4 | 88.2 | 36.2 | 3.8 | 2.848 |
| 1927 | 29.9 | 127.7 | 156.2 | 124.1 | 83.5 | 34.9 | 3.6 | 2.800 |
| 1928 | 30.6 | 128.5 | 153.9 | 120.2 | 82.8 | 33.6 | 3.9 | 2.768 |
| 1929 | 29.4 | 122.7 | 148.2 | 114.3 | 76.9 | 32.0 | 3.4 | 2.635 |
| 1930 | 29.3 | 120.2 | 144.9 | 112.2 | 75.6 | 30.9 | 3.1 | 2.581 |
| 1931 | 27.2 | 110.8 | 130.7 | 104.4 | 67.9 | 27.7 | 3.1 | 2.359 |
| 1932 | 25.9 | 101.0 | 122.2 | 96.3 | 63.2 | 25.8 | 2.9 | 2.187 |
| 1933 | 25.6 | 99.6 | 123.6 | 96.0 | 61.3 | 24.5 | 2.6 | 2.166 |
| 1934 | 24.6 | 97.9 | 120.7 | 93.3 | 58.4 | 24.1 | 2.3 | 2.107 |
| 1935 | 24.6 | 99.6 | 123.2 | 94.0 | 57.3 | 21.9 | 2.3 | 2.115 |
| 1936 | 24.9 | 103.5 | 127.5 | 95.5 | 60.3 | 21.6 | 2.2 | 2.178 |
| 1937 | 24.6 | 107.1 | 130.7 | 97.9 | 58.6 | 20.7 | 2.0 | 2.208 |
| 1938 | 23.8 | 108.4 | 130.9 | 99.2 | 56.3 | 20.2 | 2.1 | 2.205 |
| 1939 | 24.3 | 110.5 | 133.9 | 98.3 | 56.4 | 19.0 | 1.9 | 2.222 |
| 1940 | 23.6 | 112.5 | 136.8 | 100.5 | 56.6 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 2.256 |
| 1941 | 24.3 | 121.0 | 143.5 | 104.9 | 57.8 | 19.6 | 1.7 | 2.364 |
| 1942 | 24.0 | 121.8 | 143.6 | 104.2 | 60.0 | 19.6 | 1.7 | 2.375 |
| 1943 | 24.3 | 132.5 | 155.4 | 114.8 | 64.5 | 20.6 | 1.6 | 2.569 |
| 1944 | 22.9 | 126.7 | 157.3 | 122.5 | 72.9 | 22.1 | 1.6 | 2.630 |
| 1945 | 23.8 | 132.4 | 164.2 | 125.2 | 76.1 | 23.7 | 1.8 | 2.736 |
| 1946 | 26.1 | 151.1 | 183.2 | 131.7 | 78.3 | 24.6 | 2.1 | 2.986 |
| 1947 | 32.1 | 166.2 | 186.6 | 130.0 | 75.0 | 23.5 | 1.8 | 3.076 |
| 1948 | 34.2 | 163.0 | 179.8 | 124.6 | 71.2 | 22.5 | 1.7 | 2.985 |
| 1949 | 35.8 | 167.4 | 180.9 | 121.9 | 68.4 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 2.986 |
| 1950 | 37.0 | 173.5 | 186.0 | 124.6 | 68.8 | 21.8 | 1.6 | 3.067 |
| 1951 | 38.6 | 177.2 | 185.3 | 123.1 | 65.0 | 21.0 | 1.6 | 3.059 |
| 1952 | 39.3 | 189.7 | 192.7 | 126.1 | 66.1 | 20.5 | 1.7 | 3.181 |
| 1953 | 38.8 | 194.7 | 193.2 | 124.6 | 65.3 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 3.193 |
| 1954 | 39.2 | 197.1 | 194.0 | 121.8 | 64.4 | 20.2 | 1.5 | 3.191 |
| 1955 | 41.8 | 205.4 | 199.6 | 122.0 | 64.4 | 20.4 | 1.4 | 3.275 |
| 1956 | 43.0 | 210.9 | 203.0 | 123.5 | 64.2 | 19.7 | 1.6 | 3.330 |
| 1957 | 44.0 | 216.2 | 210.7 | 127.2 | 65.1 | 19.5 | 1.4 | 3.421 |
| 1958 | 44.6 | 215.9 | 212.9 | 126.4 | 64.3 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 3.421 |
| 1959 | 45.2 | 219.0 | 214.4 | 125.7 | 63.6 | 18.6 | 1.5 | 3.440 |
| 1960 | 44.3 | 220.1 | 216.3 | 127.5 | 62.3 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 3.451 |
| 1961 | 47.4 | 225.8 | 221.2 | 131.1 | 63.4 | 19.2 | 1.4 | 3.548 |
| 1962 | 44.7 | 216.0 | 216.7 | 127.7 | 61.4 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 3.431 |
| 1963 | 45.9 | 208.2 | 211.2 | 123.9 | 59.7 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 3.343 |
| 1964 | 47.0 | 190.5 | 198.1 | 119.1 | 58.4 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 3.154 |
| 1965 | 47.5 | 179.3 | 188.5 | 110.1 | 53.0 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 2.973 |
| 1966 | 48.9 | 173.1 | 183.9 | 105.1 | 50.6 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 2.885 |
| 1967 | 48.4 | 170.8 | 185.0 | 102.8 | 47.8 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 2.847 |
| 1968 | 48.9 | 173.6 | 190.8 | 103.3 | 46.7 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 2.886 |
| 1969 | 49.0 | 174.2 | 191.8 | 103.5 | 45.6 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 2.887 |
| 1970 | 50.9 | 172.0 | 189.6 | 101.8 | 44.9 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 2.859 |

(a) Births per 1000 women.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(b) Births per woman.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

4.1 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES *continued*

| | AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a) | | | | | | | Total fertility rate(b) |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------------|
| | 15-19(c) | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49(d) | |
| 1971 | 55.5 | 181.9 | 193.5 | 101.8 | 44.2 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 2.945 |
| 1972 | 54.5 | 168.7 | 181.7 | 94.0 | 38.9 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 2.743 |
| 1973 | 49.1 | 155.4 | 166.9 | 84.2 | 33.6 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 2.491 |
| 1974 | 44.2 | 145.4 | 159.3 | 78.5 | 29.1 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.321 |
| 1975 | 40.1 | 133.9 | 149.6 | 74.1 | 26.0 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 2.151 |
| 1976 | 35.2 | 128.2 | 146.2 | 72.5 | 24.1 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 2.061 |
| 1977 | 32.1 | 122.0 | 145.7 | 74.1 | 23.9 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 2.016 |
| 1978 | 29.9 | 115.8 | 144.0 | 73.4 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 1.957 |
| 1979 | 28.5 | 109.1 | 142.5 | 73.9 | 23.6 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 1.913 |
| 1980 | 27.6 | 107.0 | 141.0 | 75.1 | 23.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.895 |
| 1981 | 28.2 | 107.5 | 145.2 | 77.6 | 24.5 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1.938 |
| 1982 | 27.4 | 103.9 | 144.9 | 80.6 | 25.6 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1.936 |
| 1983 | 26.6 | 102.7 | 145.9 | 81.5 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.931 |
| 1984 | 23.2 | 94.3 | 140.4 | 81.2 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 1.844 |
| 1985 | 22.8 | 95.8 | 146.0 | 89.0 | 26.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 1.926 |
| 1986 | 21.8 | 90.0 | 141.9 | 88.7 | 27.2 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.870 |
| 1987 | 20.6 | 85.0 | 139.6 | 90.6 | 28.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.848 |
| 1988 | 20.3 | 81.5 | 136.9 | 93.3 | 30.5 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 1.837 |
| 1989 | 20.6 | 78.4 | 135.4 | 96.1 | 32.6 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.842 |
| 1990 | 22.1 | 79.4 | 137.9 | 101.7 | 34.7 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1.907 |
| 1991 | 22.1 | 75.0 | 132.0 | 100.2 | 36.0 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1.855 |
| 1992 | 22.0 | 74.9 | 132.3 | 104.6 | 38.3 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 1.893 |
| 1993 | 20.9 | 71.3 | 129.8 | 105.4 | 38.9 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 1.864 |
| 1994 | 20.7 | 69.7 | 125.8 | 105.0 | 41.1 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 1.846 |
| 1995 | 20.4 | 67.1 | 121.7 | 106.0 | 42.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 1.825 |
| 1996 | 20.1 | 65.2 | 117.1 | 105.7 | 43.7 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 1.797 |
| 1997 | 19.8 | 62.8 | 113.7 | 106.5 | 44.8 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 1.777 |
| 1998 | 18.9 | 61.4 | 111.4 | 107.0 | 45.5 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 1.762 |
| 1999 | 18.5 | 60.8 | 108.6 | 108.0 | 46.8 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 1.757 |
| 2000 | 17.7 | 59.2 | 107.9 | 109.5 | 48.7 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 1.760 |
| 2001 | 17.7 | 58.0 | 104.4 | 107.9 | 49.0 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 1.733 |
| 2002r | 17.4 | 56.5 | 104.7 | 111.3 | 52.2 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 1.761 |
| 2003p | 16.3 | 54.5 | 102.9 | 112.5 | 54.3 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 1.755 |

(a) Births per 1000 women.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(b) Births per woman.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

4.2 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a)

| Age group (years) | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. (b) |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 15-19(c) | 15.1 | 10.4 | 21.6 | 14.9 | 18.6 | 26.2 | 65.0 | 8.8 | 16.3 |
| 20-24 | 56.4 | 42.3 | 63.6 | 51.9 | 56.1 | 74.1 | 113.9 | 36.0 | 54.5 |
| 25-29 | 106.0 | 94.2 | 106.9 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 118.4 | 116.6 | 90.1 | 102.9 |
| 30-34 | 113.7 | 117.5 | 106.7 | 110.6 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 103.7 | 118.0 | 112.5 |
| 35-39 | 57.3 | 58.2 | 47.5 | 52.1 | 50.6 | 43.6 | 62.6 | 55.8 | 54.3 |
| 40-44 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| 45-49(d) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate(e) | 1.798 | 1.669 | 1.776 | 1.720 | 1.739 | 1.892 | 2.377 | 1.601 | 1.755 |

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(e) Births per woman.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

4.3 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)

| Selected years | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. (b) |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1983 | 1.936 | 1.824 | 2.090 | 1.805 | 1.993 | 2.004 | 2.386 | 1.877 | 1.931 |
| 1988 | 1.856 | 1.786 | 1.843 | 1.701 | 1.967 | 1.894 | 2.250 | 1.768 | 1.837 |
| 1993 | 1.910 | 1.780 | 1.910 | 1.787 | 1.879 | 1.921 | 2.283 | 1.688 | 1.864 |
| 1998 | 1.801 | 1.684 | 1.798 | 1.703 | 1.780 | 1.814 | 2.200 | 1.541 | 1.762 |
| 1999 | 1.826 | 1.634 | 1.775 | 1.699 | 1.789 | 1.876 | 2.154 | 1.655 | 1.757 |
| 2000 | 1.819 | 1.637 | 1.793 | 1.710 | 1.809 | 1.805 | 2.212 | 1.580 | 1.760 |
| 2001 | 1.766 | 1.616 | 1.798 | 1.677 | 1.727 | 2.072 | 2.303 | 1.525 | 1.733 |
| 2002 | 1.804 | 1.687 | 1.787 | 1.727 | 1.697 | 1.969 | 2.289 | 1.593 | 1.761 |
| 2003 | 1.798 | 1.669 | 1.776 | 1.720 | 1.739 | 1.892 | 2.377 | 1.601 | 1.755 |

(a) Births per woman.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

4.4 CONTRIBUTION OF AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES TO TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. (a) |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Age group (years) | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 15-19(b) | 4.2 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| 20-24 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 17.9 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 19.6 | 24.0 | 11.2 | 15.5 |
| 25-29 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 31.3 | 24.5 | 28.1 | 29.3 |
| 30-34 | 31.6 | 35.2 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 31.5 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 36.8 | 32.1 |
| 35-39 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 15.5 |
| 40-44 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 45-49(c) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total fertility rate(d) | 1.798 | 1.669 | 1.776 | 1.720 | 1.739 | 1.892 | 2.377 | 1.601 | 1.755 |

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes births to mothers age 50 years and over.

(b) Includes births to mothers ages less than 15 years.

(d) Births per woman.

4.5 NET REPRODUCTION RATES (a)

| Selected years | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. (b) |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1983 | 0.923 | 0.871 | 0.990 | 0.858 | 0.947 | 0.949 | 1.138 | 0.901 | 0.920 |
| 1988 | 0.884 | 0.859 | 0.880 | 0.806 | 0.942 | 0.917 | 1.014 | 0.858 | 0.877 |
| 1993 | 0.914 | 0.854 | 0.913 | 0.862 | 0.898 | 0.921 | 1.051 | 0.827 | 0.893 |
| 1998 | 0.869 | 0.801 | 0.867 | 0.828 | 0.858 | 0.881 | 1.013 | 0.756 | 0.848 |
| 1999 | 0.878 | 0.785 | 0.851 | 0.821 | 0.865 | 0.915 | 1.031 | 0.816 | 0.846 |
| 2000 | 0.869 | 0.785 | 0.859 | 0.823 | 0.877 | 0.849 | 1.066 | 0.764 | 0.844 |
| 2001 | 0.845 | 0.779 | 0.867 | 0.820 | 0.830 | 0.975 | 1.072 | 0.743 | 0.833 |
| 2002 | 0.869 | 0.809 | 0.861 | 0.834 | 0.817 | 0.974 | 1.071 | 0.778 | 0.848 |
| 2003 | 0.861 | 0.805 | 0.852 | 0.823 | 0.838 | 0.903 | 1.091 | 0.769 | 0.842 |

(a) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman. 1983 to 2001 based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS. 2002 and 2003 based on 2000-2002 life tables calculated by the ABS. See glossary for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

4.6 REGIONAL PATTERNS OF FERTILITY

| | SEIFA (b) | | | | NUPTIALITY | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Births | Total fertility (a) | Advantage/ Disadvantage | Education/ Occupation | Median age of mother | Nuptial | Exnuptial |
| | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | 57 588 | 1.725 | 1 051 | 1 039 | 31.0 | 77.3 | 22.7 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Hunter | 6 967 | 1.809 | 961 | 960 | 29.5 | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| Illawarra | 4 685 | 1.842 | 978 | 978 | 29.8 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| Richmond-Tweed | 2 279 | 1.914 | 939 | 967 | 29.8 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Mid-North Coast | 2 647 | 1.944 | 923 | 948 | 29.0 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| Northern | 2 141 | 2.011 | 946 | 958 | 28.7 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| North Western | 1 605 | 2.180 | 940 | 945 | 28.3 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| Central West | 2 179 | 2.022 | 954 | 953 | 28.7 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| South Eastern | 2 161 | 1.915 | 979 | 984 | 29.8 | 60.6 | 39.4 |
| Murrumbidgee | 2 010 | 2.081 | 956 | 949 | 29.4 | 65.9 | 34.1 |
| Murray | 1 389 | 1.974 | 959 | 956 | 29.9 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| Far West | 261 | 1.977 | 909 | 923 | 28.0 | 40.6 | 59.4 |
| Total | 28 324 | 1.918 | 955 | 961 | 29.4 | 61.5 | 38.5 |
| Total(c) | 86 344 | 1.788 | 1 015 | 1 010 | 30.5 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| Victoria | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne | 45 303 | 1.592 | 1 032 | 1 026 | 31.5 | 76.4 | 23.6 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Barwon | 3 064 | 1.773 | 975 | 976 | 30.5 | 66.0 | 34.0 |
| Western District | 1 235 | 2.043 | 956 | 961 | 30.0 | 66.2 | 33.8 |
| Central Highlands | 1 620 | 1.735 | 964 | 976 | 30.2 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| Wimmera | 550 | 2.007 | 950 | 963 | 29.4 | 69.5 | 30.5 |
| Mallee | 1 080 | 2.067 | 937 | 943 | 29.1 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Loddon | 1 929 | 1.877 | 966 | 977 | 30.2 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| Goulburn | 2 406 | 2.022 | 950 | 947 | 30.1 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| Ovens-Murray | 1 128 | 1.918 | 972 | 980 | 29.7 | 66.2 | 33.8 |
| East Gippsland | 815 | 2.007 | 946 | 960 | 29.4 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| Gippsland | 1 888 | 1.925 | 948 | 953 | 29.2 | 60.8 | 39.2 |
| Total | 15 715 | 1.899 | 959 | 965 | 29.9 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| Total(c) | 61 058 | 1.656 | 1 012 | 1 009 | 31.2 | 73.4 | 26.6 |
| Queensland | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 22 685 | 1.706 | 1 015 | 1 010 | 30.3 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Moreton | 8 492 | 1.656 | 972 | 979 | 30.4 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| Wide Bay-Burnett | 2 631 | 2.031 | 904 | 923 | 28.0 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Darling Downs | 2 749 | 1.988 | 952 | 959 | 28.9 | 65.0 | 35.0 |
| South West | 410 | 2.244 | 946 | 939 | 29.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Fitzroy | 2 543 | 2.022 | 961 | 944 | 28.6 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Central West | 185 | 2.095 | 959 | 943 | 28.8 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Mackay | 1 901 | 1.930 | 956 | 933 | 28.9 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Northern | 2 759 | 1.902 | 977 | 967 | 28.5 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| Far North | 3 281 | 1.947 | 968 | 971 | 29.1 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| North West | 613 | 2.370 | 978 | 931 | 27.9 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| Total | 25 564 | 1.865 | 959 | 960 | 29.3 | 58.7 | 41.3 |
| Total(c) | 48 342 | 1.786 | 985 | 983 | 29.8 | 62.8 | 37.2 |

(a) Average fertility rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes. SEIFA indices are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level.

(c) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode.

4.6 REGIONAL PATTERNS OF FERTILITY *continued*

| | SEIFA(b) | | | | Median age of mother | NUPTIALITY | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Births | Total fertility(a) | Advantage/ Disadvantage | Education/ Occupation | | Nuptial | Exnuptial |
| | | | | | | | |
| South Australia | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | 12 699 | 1.620 | 991 | 996 | 31.0 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Outer Adelaide | 1 291 | 1.866 | 964 | 966 | 30.6 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Yorke and Lower North | 416 | 2.157 | 913 | 927 | 29.4 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Murray Lands | 812 | 2.087 | 904 | 901 | 29.3 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| South East | 846 | 2.153 | 934 | 915 | 29.0 | 64.9 | 35.1 |
| Eyre | 401 | 2.149 | 935 | 939 | 29.3 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Northern | 971 | 2.042 | 922 | 921 | 28.5 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| Total | 3 446 | 1.517 | 933 | 931 | 29.0 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| <i>Total(c)</i> | <i>17 443</i> | <i>1.707</i> | <i>976</i> | <i>978</i> | <i>30.6</i> | <i>65.1</i> | <i>34.9</i> |
| Western Australia | | | | | | | |
| Perth | 17 526 | 1.638 | 1 024 | 1 018 | 30.7 | 68.3 | 31.7 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| South West | 2 232 | 1.866 | 948 | 936 | 29.1 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Lower Great Southern | 673 | 2.047 | 948 | 964 | 29.6 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Upper Great Southern | 264 | 2.426 | 948 | 958 | 28.9 | 64.8 | 35.2 |
| Midlands | 632 | 2.216 | 943 | 944 | 29.3 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| South Eastern | 892 | 2.125 | 986 | 939 | 28.7 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| Central | 817 | 2.085 | 947 | 942 | 28.3 | 48.3 | 51.7 |
| Pilbara | 635 | 2.078 | 1 040 | 952 | 28.7 | 51.0 | 49.0 |
| Kimberley | 565 | 1.928 | 973 | 969 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| Total | 6 710 | 2.006 | 961 | 945 | 28.9 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| <i>Total(c)</i> | <i>24 273</i> | <i>1.719</i> | <i>1 007</i> | <i>999</i> | <i>30.2</i> | <i>63.9</i> | <i>36.1</i> |
| Tasmania | | | | | | | |
| Greater Hobart | 2 457 | 1.918 | 985 | 1 003 | 29.9 | 53.6 | 46.4 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 448 | 2.470 | 899 | 919 | 28.9 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| Northern | 1 571 | 1.933 | 938 | 951 | 29.5 | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| Mersey-Lyell | 1 259 | 2.045 | 907 | 915 | 28.4 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| Total | 3 278 | 2.027 | 921 | 933 | 29.0 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| <i>Total(c)</i> | <i>5 752</i> | <i>1.978</i> | <i>948</i> | <i>962</i> | <i>29.4</i> | <i>54.0</i> | <i>46.0</i> |
| Northern Territory | | | | | | | |
| Darwin | 1 834 | 1.955 | 1 045 | 1 023 | 29.8 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Balance of State | | | | | | | |
| Northern Territory - Bal | 1 949 | 2.689 | 985 | 978 | 26.2 | 20.8 | 79.2 |
| <i>Total(c)</i> | <i>3 790</i> | <i>2.321</i> | <i>1 018</i> | <i>1 003</i> | <i>28.2</i> | <i>36.1</i> | <i>63.9</i> |
| Australian Capital Territory | | | | | | | |
| Canberra | 4 116 | 1.566 | 1 122 | 1 113 | 31.0 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| <i>Total(c)(d)</i> | <i>4 128</i> | <i>1.575</i> | <i>1 122</i> | <i>1 113</i> | <i>31.0</i> | <i>72.7</i> | <i>27.3</i> |
| Australia(e) | 251 161 | 1.748 | 1 005 | 1 001 | 30.5 | 68.4 | 31.6 |

(a) Average fertility rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes. SEIFA indices are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level.

(c) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode.

(d) Includes Australian Capital Territory - Bal.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

4.7 FERTILITY, Selected countries of birth

| Country of birth of mother | Average births(a) | Estimated resident female population(b) | AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(a) | | | | | | | Total fertility |
|---|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | |
| no. | no. | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 190 839 | 3 761 116 | 17.6 | 56.5 | 104.4 | 109.4 | 49.6 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 1.733 |
| Fiji | 1 065 | 19 492 | 14.9 | 81.8 | 112.7 | 98.1 | 45.2 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 1.821 |
| New Zealand | 6 864 | 131 790 | 29.1 | 75.3 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 51.9 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 1.781 |
| Papua New Guinea | 760 | 10 973 | 19.8 | 66.8 | 117.2 | 121.7 | 61.6 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 2.008 |
| Other | 1 412 | 13 026 | 44.7 | 172.4 | 231.7 | 179.0 | 108.5 | 30.8 | 2.8 | 3.849 |
| <i>Total</i> | 200 940 | 3 936 397 | 17.8 | 57.4 | 104.4 | 109.2 | 50.0 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 1.741 |
| North-West Europe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 101 | 2 521 | 13.5 | 38.6 | 92.6 | 103.4 | 65.0 | 10.9 | — | 1.620 |
| Denmark | 115 | 2 322 | — | 24.8 | 75.6 | 132.6 | 53.5 | 13.2 | — | 1.498 |
| France | 267 | 5 102 | 3.3 | 27.3 | 91.5 | 124.4 | 58.8 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 1.606 |
| Germany | 736 | 16 414 | 8.2 | 40.2 | 91.5 | 119.4 | 66.3 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 1.681 |
| Ireland | 550 | 13 153 | 5.4 | 25.2 | 41.7 | 104.8 | 73.1 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 1.324 |
| Netherlands | 399 | 10 336 | 8.7 | 53.8 | 98.2 | 131.4 | 70.0 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 1.859 |
| Switzerland | 154 | 2 998 | 5.6 | 24.4 | 86.8 | 131.9 | 68.3 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 1.655 |
| United Kingdom | 9 322 | 233 280 | 12.6 | 45.6 | 91.3 | 111.1 | 54.3 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 1.625 |
| Other | 317 | 7 276 | 5.1 | 22.5 | 59.3 | 130.0 | 58.0 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 1.452 |
| <i>Total</i> | 11 962 | 293 402 | 11.3 | 41.9 | 85.7 | 113.0 | 56.4 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 1.595 |
| Southern and Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 393 | 8 737 | 9.4 | 73.1 | 140.5 | 92.7 | 40.8 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 1.827 |
| Croatia | 391 | 10 767 | 4.1 | 72.5 | 150.8 | 100.7 | 44.9 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 1.915 |
| Cyprus | 162 | 4 519 | 11.7 | 43.9 | 108.3 | 97.5 | 52.9 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 1.605 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 479 | 12 264 | 14.6 | 112.5 | 134.2 | 89.7 | 26.3 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.912 |
| Greece | 316 | 13 839 | 1.9 | 37.1 | 96.3 | 89.6 | 41.6 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 1.373 |
| Hungary | 74 | 2 914 | 5.7 | 27.7 | 73.2 | 82.6 | 31.5 | 5.3 | — | 1.130 |
| Italy | 490 | 20 833 | 2.3 | 30.8 | 94.0 | 110.8 | 48.2 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 1.475 |
| Malta | 128 | 6 405 | 14.0 | 53.5 | 128.3 | 112.4 | 31.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.726 |
| Poland | 369 | 12 889 | 5.4 | 30.7 | 82.7 | 95.4 | 37.6 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 1.294 |
| Portugal | 173 | 4 906 | 10.8 | 44.2 | 105.5 | 98.2 | 35.9 | 6.5 | — | 1.506 |
| Romania | 208 | 4 316 | 15.8 | 65.2 | 100.7 | 89.1 | 46.8 | 12.3 | 0.5 | 1.652 |
| Russian Federation | 219 | 4 948 | 4.4 | 49.4 | 100.9 | 85.9 | 45.0 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 1.472 |
| Spain | 147 | 3 020 | 10.6 | 30.9 | 107.4 | 110.5 | 60.1 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 1.671 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of | 393 | 14 838 | 4.2 | 44.3 | 80.4 | 68.2 | 27.6 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 1.150 |
| Other | 481 | 9 363 | 4.4 | 60.2 | 109.9 | 104.2 | 48.9 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 1.695 |
| <i>Total</i> | 4 423 | 134 558 | 7.2 | 55.5 | 106.0 | 93.4 | 40.2 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 1.551 |
| North Africa and the Middle East | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 319 | 6 734 | 5.4 | 81.2 | 208.7 | 133.9 | 58.6 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 2.492 |
| Iran | 275 | 6 498 | 3.2 | 35.5 | 87.2 | 105.2 | 62.4 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 1.532 |
| Israel | 130 | 1 875 | 3.4 | 44.7 | 120.6 | 184.8 | 86.2 | 19.0 | — | 2.294 |
| Lebanon | 2 298 | 26 070 | 88.4 | 223.3 | 205.8 | 135.7 | 60.4 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 3.647 |
| Syria | 259 | 2 623 | 54.8 | 272.7 | 187.3 | 152.4 | 74.8 | 18.0 | — | 3.800 |
| Turkey | 718 | 11 428 | 44.4 | 155.8 | 132.2 | 90.1 | 38.3 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 2.349 |
| Other | 1 645 | 15 253 | 19.7 | 172.5 | 222.4 | 179.8 | 90.7 | 22.7 | 1.7 | 3.547 |
| <i>Total</i> | 5 644 | 70 481 | 35.4 | 164.1 | 184.0 | 134.1 | 62.9 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 2.980 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(b) Estimated resident female population aged 15-49 years, at 30 June 2002.

4.7 FERTILITY, Selected countries of birth *continued*

| Country of birth of mother | Average births(a) | Estimated resident female population(b) | AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(a) | | | | | | | Total fertility |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | |
| no. | no. | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | rate | |
| South-East Asia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 709 | 9 865 | 16.9 | 104.0 | 146.2 | 123.8 | 58.7 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 2.322 |
| Indonesia | 964 | 21 731 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 95.3 | 114.4 | 57.2 | 12.6 | 0.8 | 1.527 |
| Laos | 236 | 4 066 | 25.4 | 76.0 | 112.9 | 101.6 | 47.6 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 1.874 |
| Malaysia | 1 059 | 32 421 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 53.7 | 114.3 | 63.0 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 1.275 |
| Philippines | 2 612 | 53 367 | 16.2 | 70.7 | 120.4 | 110.5 | 57.5 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 1.948 |
| Singapore | 443 | 13 791 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 54.6 | 105.6 | 51.6 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 1.175 |
| Thailand | 625 | 13 943 | 24.4 | 52.9 | 65.6 | 79.4 | 52.3 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 1.450 |
| Viet Nam | 4 591 | 67 220 | 19.8 | 76.9 | 125.4 | 123.7 | 65.5 | 13.9 | 0.8 | 2.130 |
| Other | 381 | 7 767 | 8.0 | 39.1 | 95.0 | 108.2 | 58.1 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 1.601 |
| Total | 11 619 | 224 171 | 12.7 | 46.1 | 103.3 | 114.2 | 59.9 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 1.749 |
| North-East Asia | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 3 015 | 56 016 | 2.6 | 33.2 | 107.9 | 119.8 | 69.6 | 20.8 | 1.3 | 1.776 |
| Hong Kong | 444 | 27 794 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 21.7 | 68.7 | 43.4 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.727 |
| Japan | 723 | 12 899 | 2.0 | 14.8 | 65.6 | 107.5 | 75.6 | 20.9 | 1.0 | 1.437 |
| Korea, Republic of | 699 | 16 809 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 83.8 | 106.4 | 48.3 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 1.303 |
| Other | 258 | 12 340 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 43.0 | 93.5 | 41.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.949 |
| Total | 5 140 | 125 858 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 71.3 | 107.7 | 62.7 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 1.363 |
| Southern and Central Asia | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1 596 | 30 142 | 4.3 | 55.0 | 121.9 | 106.4 | 44.7 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 1.704 |
| Pakistan | 426 | 3 952 | 15.4 | 155.9 | 240.9 | 170.0 | 76.6 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 3.377 |
| Sri Lanka | 894 | 18 409 | 3.9 | 29.2 | 112.9 | 132.0 | 62.9 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 1.761 |
| Other | 715 | 8 937 | 10.5 | 108.0 | 163.2 | 124.9 | 56.4 | 14.8 | 0.9 | 2.394 |
| Total | 3 630 | 61 440 | 6.4 | 66.5 | 136.3 | 120.3 | 53.6 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 1.969 |
| Americas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 198 | 3 610 | 8.6 | 60.5 | 95.0 | 115.2 | 57.9 | 12.2 | 2.2 | 1.758 |
| Canada | 614 | 10 689 | 4.7 | 32.7 | 80.7 | 127.9 | 85.6 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 1.750 |
| Caribbean | 59 | 1 015 | 12.6 | 19.2 | 166.7 | 127.0 | 78.8 | 17.3 | — | 2.108 |
| Central America | 229 | 5 137 | 19.2 | 56.3 | 87.6 | 93.9 | 51.7 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 1.591 |
| Chile | 430 | 8 246 | 12.6 | 57.8 | 114.0 | 108.8 | 55.4 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 1.789 |
| United States of America | 980 | 17 569 | 7.0 | 43.1 | 99.1 | 130.7 | 77.5 | 24.2 | 1.4 | 1.915 |
| Uruguay | 147 | 2 684 | 23.1 | 67.8 | 119.2 | 101.6 | 55.9 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 1.889 |
| Other | 379 | 7 884 | 10.5 | 39.4 | 75.8 | 99.6 | 69.9 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 1.566 |
| Total | 3 037 | 56 834 | 10.2 | 46.0 | 94.0 | 117.1 | 70.7 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 1.780 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 94 | 2 441 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 72.5 | 105.2 | 87.0 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 1.468 |
| Mauritius | 196 | 5 476 | 10.4 | 34.2 | 98.7 | 109.7 | 48.7 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 1.566 |
| South Africa | 1 314 | 29 263 | 4.3 | 28.4 | 88.4 | 126.0 | 50.3 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 1.527 |
| Zimbabwe | 224 | 5 160 | 6.3 | 35.4 | 101.7 | 109.3 | 48.3 | 10.8 | — | 1.559 |
| Other | 945 | 10 507 | 13.5 | 96.5 | 167.3 | 171.6 | 96.1 | 19.9 | 1.6 | 2.833 |
| Total | 2 772 | 52 847 | 6.5 | 43.0 | 109.2 | 132.9 | 60.6 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 1.818 |
| Total overseas born | 58 328 | 1 194 872 | 13.6 | 55.5 | 104.2 | 112.3 | 56.9 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 1.774 |
| Total(c) | 249 514 | 4 955 988 | 17.1 | 56.4 | 104.5 | 110.3 | 51.8 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 1.751 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(b) Estimated resident female population aged 15-49 years, at 30 June 2002.

(c) Includes country of birth of mother not stated.

4.8 COMPLETED FERTILITY(a), Year of birth of woman

| Year of birth | AVERAGE | PROPORTION | MEDIAN |
|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | ISSUE | BASED ON | AGE |
| | | PROJECTED | (ALL |
| | | BIRTHS(b) | BIRTHS) |
| | no. | % | years |
| 1908 | 2.290 | — | 28.5 |
| 1913 | 2.363 | — | 28.9 |
| 1918 | 2.571 | — | 28.5 |
| 1923 | 2.741 | — | 27.8 |
| 1928 | 2.936 | — | 27.3 |
| 1933 | 3.080 | — | 26.4 |
| 1938 | 2.858 | — | 25.6 |
| 1943 | 2.512 | — | 25.7 |
| 1948 | 2.362 | — | 25.6 |
| 1953 | 2.267 | — | 26.5 |
| 1958 | 2.222 | 0.1 | 27.5 |
| 1963 | 2.127 | 1.8 | 28.4 |
| 1968 | 2.019 | 13.2 | 29.2 |
| 1973 | 1.895 | 42.1 | 29.8 |
| 1978 | 1.787 | 73.3 | 30.2 |
| 1983 | 1.680 | 92.4 | 30.6 |
| 1988 | 1.621 | 99.8 | 30.9 |
| 1993 | 1.601 | 100.0 | 31.0 |
| 1998 | 1.600 | 100.0 | 31.0 |
| 2003 | 1.600 | 100.0 | 31.0 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Based on age-specific fertility rates derived from birth registrations. Women who have not yet completed their fertility are assumed to experience a total fertility rate declining to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011, and then remaining constant (medium fertility assumption).
- (b) Proportion of the estimated average derived from projected fertility.

CHAPTER **5**

BIRTHS TABLES

5.1**BIRTHS REGISTERED, Nuptiality**

| <i>Selected years</i> | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic.</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>Tas.</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Aust. (a)</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NUPTIAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 70 861 | 53 512 | 34 534 | 16 993 | 19 440 | 5 948 | 1 911 | 3 725 | 206 924 |
| 1988 | 68 644 | 52 921 | 31 711 | 15 553 | 19 829 | 5 352 | 1 748 | 3 667 | 199 425 |
| 1993 | 68 003 | 51 420 | 33 134 | 14 982 | 18 090 | 4 680 | 1 611 | 3 404 | 195 355 |
| 1998 | 62 751 | 46 391 | 31 215 | 12 689 | 16 861 | 3 661 | 1 517 | 2 931 | 178 046 |
| 1999 | 63 188 | 45 106 | 30 877 | 12 362 | 16 458 | 3 616 | 1 432 | 3 106 | 176 179 |
| 2000 | 63 797 | 45 075 | 31 244 | 12 045 | 16 561 | 3 393 | 1 450 | 3 028 | 176 625 |
| 2001 | 61 131 | 43 604 | 30 784 | 11 475 | 15 700 | 3 675 | 1 405 | 2 870 | 170 675 |
| 2002 | 62 321 | 45 353 | 30 294 | 11 595 | 15 325 | 3 192 | 1 414 | 3 011 | 172 550 |
| 2003 | 62 316 | 44 796 | 30 370 | 11 357 | 15 511 | 3 105 | 1 370 | 3 001 | 171 853 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXNUPTIAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 12 446 | 6 416 | 7 551 | 2 837 | 3 647 | 1 114 | 1 216 | 419 | 35 646 |
| 1988 | 16 003 | 9 213 | 8 850 | 3 602 | 5 314 | 1 427 | 1 691 | 668 | 46 768 |
| 1993 | 21 351 | 12 629 | 13 644 | 5 096 | 6 991 | 2 155 | 1 992 | 1 010 | 64 874 |
| 1998 | 22 748 | 14 101 | 15 831 | 5 537 | 7 856 | 2 317 | 2 124 | 1 051 | 71 570 |
| 1999 | 23 596 | 13 769 | 15 626 | 5 596 | 8 391 | 2 416 | 2 144 | 1 147 | 72 691 |
| 2000 | 22 955 | 14 096 | 16 034 | 5 814 | 8 532 | 2 299 | 2 235 | 1 037 | 73 011 |
| 2001 | 23 447 | 15 022 | 16 894 | 5 806 | 8 302 | 2 755 | 2 417 | 1 068 | 75 719 |
| 2002 | 24 262 | 16 125 | 17 477 | 6 070 | 8 276 | 2 811 | 2 310 | 1 101 | 78 438 |
| 2003 | 24 028 | 16 262 | 17 972 | 6 086 | 8 762 | 2 647 | 2 420 | 1 127 | 79 308 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| EXNUPTIAL PATERNITY ACKNOWLEDGED | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 8 623 | 3 887 | 4 651 | 1 921 | 2 069 | 693 | 858 | 281 | 22 983 |
| 1988 | 12 249 | 7 049 | 6 159 | 2 697 | 3 898 | 1 101 | 1 125 | 495 | 34 773 |
| 1993 | 17 504 | 10 514 | 11 036 | 4 227 | 5 713 | 1 854 | 1 279 | 886 | 53 016 |
| 1998 | 19 618 | 12 972 | 13 665 | 4 959 | 6 745 | 2 059 | 1 435 | 887 | 62 345 |
| 1999 | 20 722 | 12 843 | 13 486 | 5 026 | 7 500 | 2 143 | 1 439 | 979 | 64 144 |
| 2000 | 20 070 | 13 092 | 13 937 | 5 227 | 7 716 | 2 050 | 1 397 | 899 | 64 396 |
| 2001 | 20 449 | 13 781 | 14 692 | 5 249 | 7 407 | 2 544 | 1 530 | 880 | 66 539 |
| 2002 | 21 227 | 14 863 | 15 214 | 5 457 | 7 477 | 2 344 | 1 490 | 971 | 69 048 |
| 2003 | 21 074 | 15 114 | 15 555 | 5 530 | 7 836 | 2 258 | 1 543 | 1 038 | 69 952 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| EXNUPTIAL PATERNITY NOT ACKNOWLEDGED | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 3 823 | 2 529 | 2 900 | 916 | 1 578 | 421 | 358 | 138 | 12 663 |
| 1988 | 3 754 | 2 164 | 2 691 | 905 | 1 416 | 326 | 566 | 173 | 11 995 |
| 1993 | 3 847 | 2 115 | 2 608 | 869 | 1 278 | 301 | 713 | 124 | 11 858 |
| 1998 | 3 130 | 1 129 | 2 166 | 578 | 1 111 | 258 | 689 | 164 | 9 225 |
| 1999 | 2 874 | 926 | 2 140 | 570 | 891 | 273 | 705 | 168 | 8 547 |
| 2000 | 2 885 | 1 004 | 2 097 | 587 | 816 | 249 | 838 | 138 | 8 615 |
| 2001 | 2 998 | 1 241 | 2 202 | 557 | 895 | 211 | 887 | 188 | 9 180 |
| 2002 | 3 035 | 1 262 | 2 263 | 613 | 799 | 467 | 820 | 130 | 9 390 |
| 2003 | 2 954 | 1 148 | 2 417 | 556 | 926 | 389 | 877 | 89 | 9 356 |

(a) Includes Other Territories.

5.2 BIRTHS REGISTERED

| <i>Selected years</i> | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic.</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>Tas.</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>OT(a)</i> | <i>Aust.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 42 706 | 30 695 | 21 733 | 10 211 | 11 910 | 3 651 | 1 557 | 2 095 | — | 124 558 |
| 1988 | 43 495 | 31 688 | 20 820 | 9 917 | 12 874 | 3 433 | 1 803 | 2 193 | — | 126 223 |
| 1993 | 45 906 | 32 793 | 24 055 | 10 232 | 12 925 | 3 523 | 1 884 | 2 234 | 20 | 133 572 |
| 1998 | 43 763 | 31 303 | 24 042 | 9 266 | 12 655 | 3 053 | 1 913 | 2 006 | 15 | 128 016 |
| 1999 | 44 438 | 30 101 | 23 919 | 9 184 | 12 686 | 3 056 | 1 823 | 2 129 | 21 | 127 357 |
| 2000 | 44 705 | 30 326 | 24 291 | 9 164 | 12 763 | 2 985 | 1 862 | 2 074 | 20 | 128 190 |
| 2001 | 43 529 | 29 943 | 24 377 | 8 730 | 12 329 | 3 376 | 1 997 | 1 995 | 22 | 126 298 |
| 2002 | 44 369 | 31 605 | 24 454 | 9 051 | 12 102 | 3 018 | 1 919 | 2 082 | 23 | 128 623 |
| 2003 | 44 531 | 31 257 | 24 847 | 9 001 | 12 447 | 2 982 | 1 988 | 2 128 | 12 | 129 193 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 40 601 | 29 233 | 20 352 | 9 619 | 11 177 | 3 411 | 1 570 | 2 049 | — | 118 012 |
| 1988 | 41 152 | 30 446 | 19 741 | 9 238 | 12 269 | 3 346 | 1 636 | 2 142 | — | 119 970 |
| 1993 | 43 448 | 31 256 | 22 723 | 9 846 | 12 156 | 3 312 | 1 719 | 2 180 | 17 | 126 657 |
| 1998 | 41 736 | 29 189 | 23 004 | 8 960 | 12 062 | 2 925 | 1 728 | 1 976 | 20 | 121 600 |
| 1999 | 42 346 | 28 774 | 22 584 | 8 774 | 12 163 | 2 976 | 1 753 | 2 124 | 19 | 121 513 |
| 2000 | 42 047 | 28 845 | 22 987 | 8 695 | 12 330 | 2 707 | 1 823 | 1 991 | 21 | 121 446 |
| 2001 | 41 049 | 28 683 | 23 301 | 8 551 | 11 673 | 3 054 | 1 825 | 1 943 | 17 | 120 096 |
| 2002 | 42 214 | 29 873 | 23 317 | 8 614 | 11 499 | 2 985 | 1 805 | 2 030 | 28 | 122 365 |
| 2003 | 41 813 | 29 801 | 23 495 | 8 442 | 11 826 | 2 770 | 1 802 | 2 000 | 19 | 121 968 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 83 307 | 59 928 | 42 085 | 19 830 | 23 087 | 7 062 | 3 127 | 4 144 | — | 242 570 |
| 1988 | 84 647 | 62 134 | 40 561 | 19 155 | 25 143 | 6 779 | 3 439 | 4 335 | — | 246 193 |
| 1993 | 89 354 | 64 049 | 46 778 | 20 078 | 25 081 | 6 835 | 3 603 | 4 414 | 37 | 260 229 |
| 1998 | 85 499 | 60 492 | 47 046 | 18 226 | 24 717 | 5 978 | 3 641 | 3 982 | 35 | 249 616 |
| 1999 | 86 784 | 58 875 | 46 503 | 17 958 | 24 849 | 6 032 | 3 576 | 4 253 | 40 | 248 870 |
| 2000 | 86 752 | 59 171 | 47 278 | 17 859 | 25 093 | 5 692 | 3 685 | 4 065 | 41 | 249 636 |
| 2001 | 84 578 | 58 626 | 47 678 | 17 281 | 24 002 | 6 430 | 3 822 | 3 938 | 39 | 246 394 |
| 2002 | 86 583 | 61 478 | 47 771 | 17 665 | 23 601 | 6 003 | 3 724 | 4 112 | 51 | 250 988 |
| 2003 | 86 344 | 61 058 | 48 342 | 17 443 | 24 273 | 5 752 | 3 790 | 4 128 | 31 | 251 161 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, included with the ACT prior to 1993, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, excluded from population estimates prior to 1993.

5.3 BIRTHS REGISTERED, Nuptiality and age of parents

| Age of parent (years) | MOTHERS | | | | FATHERS | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged | Total | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Total |
| 15 and under | np | 217 | np | 376 | np | np | 62 |
| 16 | 7 | 689 | 255 | 951 | — | 169 | 169 |
| 17 | 32 | 1 489 | 396 | 1 917 | — | 475 | 475 |
| 18 | 213 | 2 302 | 508 | 3 023 | np | 974 | 1 000 |
| 19 | 600 | 3 296 | 648 | 4 544 | 94 | 1 605 | 1 699 |
| 20 | 1 037 | 3 796 | 592 | 5 425 | 236 | 2 250 | 2 486 |
| 21 | 1 801 | 3 916 | 596 | 6 313 | 507 | 2 742 | 3 249 |
| 22 | 2 625 | 4 069 | 502 | 7 196 | 943 | 3 003 | 3 946 |
| 23 | 3 626 | 3 897 | 493 | 8 016 | 1 525 | 3 292 | 4 817 |
| 24 | 4 948 | 3 932 | 472 | 9 352 | 2 407 | 3 366 | 5 773 |
| 25 | 6 421 | 3 817 | 442 | 10 680 | 3 521 | 3 679 | 7 200 |
| 26 | 8 338 | 3 649 | 397 | 12 384 | 4 846 | 3 649 | 8 495 |
| 27 | 9 864 | 3 452 | 400 | 13 716 | 6 660 | 3 523 | 10 183 |
| 28 | 11 696 | 3 601 | 362 | 15 659 | 8 452 | 3 764 | 12 216 |
| 29 | 13 396 | 3 395 | 374 | 17 165 | 10 195 | 3 906 | 14 101 |
| 30 | 14 467 | 3 381 | 337 | 18 185 | 12 185 | 3 756 | 15 941 |
| 31 | 15 711 | 3 273 | 317 | 19 301 | 13 633 | 3 773 | 17 406 |
| 32 | 14 958 | 2 970 | 282 | 18 210 | 14 010 | 3 479 | 17 489 |
| 33 | 13 138 | 2 636 | 261 | 16 035 | 13 368 | 2 997 | 16 365 |
| 34 | 11 688 | 2 403 | 255 | 14 346 | 12 622 | 2 702 | 15 324 |
| 35 | 9 514 | 2 118 | 225 | 11 857 | 10 942 | 2 333 | 13 275 |
| 36 | 7 621 | 1 815 | 186 | 9 622 | 9 811 | 2 167 | 11 978 |
| 37 | 6 094 | 1 469 | 151 | 7 714 | 8 527 | 1 912 | 10 439 |
| 38 | 4 680 | 1 290 | 109 | 6 079 | 7 450 | 1 714 | 9 164 |
| 39 | 3 457 | 1 035 | 112 | 4 604 | 6 344 | 1 565 | 7 909 |
| 40 | 2 368 | 767 | 87 | 3 222 | 5 259 | 1 268 | 6 527 |
| 41 | 1 535 | 541 | 83 | 2 159 | 4 174 | 1 095 | 5 269 |
| 42 | 935 | 323 | 47 | 1 305 | 3 299 | 918 | 4 217 |
| 43 | 476 | 168 | 27 | 671 | 2 447 | 749 | 3 196 |
| 44 | 260 | 79 | 10 | 349 | 1 961 | 576 | 2 537 |
| 45 | 124 | 55 | 4 | 183 | 1 414 | 451 | 1 865 |
| 46 | 52 | np | np | 70 | 1 064 | 394 | 1 458 |
| 47 | 28 | np | np | 36 | 849 | 289 | 1 138 |
| 48 | 11 | 7 | — | 18 | 604 | 263 | 867 |
| 49 | np | np | — | 11 | 471 | 205 | 676 |
| 50 | np | np | — | 6 | 365 | 166 | 531 |
| 51 | — | — | — | 3 | 289 | 123 | 412 |
| 52 | — | — | — | — | 238 | 105 | 343 |
| 53 | — | — | — | — | 212 | 78 | 290 |
| 54 | — | — | — | — | 174 | 45 | 219 |
| 55–59 | — | — | — | — | 408 | 176 | 584 |
| 60 and over | — | — | — | — | 191 | 78 | 269 |
| Not stated | 114 | 78 | 263 | 455 | 129 | 117 | 246 |
| Total | 171 853 | 69 952 | 9 356 | 251 161 | 171 853 | 69 952 | 241 805 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

5.4

BIRTHS REGISTERED, Month of birth

| | 1988 | 1993 | 1998 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January | 20 127 | 21 486 | 20 668 | 21 185 | 20 649 |
| February | 19 648 | 20 220 | 19 341 | 19 678 | 19 229 |
| March | 22 069 | 22 889 | 21 530 | 21 457 | 21 145 |
| April | 20 411 | 21 625 | 20 713 | 20 463 | 20 323 |
| May | 20 931 | 22 044 | 20 860 | 21 100 | 21 119 |
| June | 20 594 | 21 807 | 20 572 | 20 053 | 20 978 |
| July | 20 574 | 22 108 | 21 744 | 21 277 | 21 638 |
| August | 21 218 | 21 805 | 21 083 | 21 080 | 21 404 |
| September | 21 675 | 22 429 | 21 651 | 21 422 | 21 917 |
| October | 21 269 | 22 049 | 21 742 | 21 853 | 22 284 |
| November | 19 437 | 20 469 | 19 532 | 20 430 | 19 778 |
| December | 18 240 | 21 298 | 20 180 | 20 990 | 20 697 |
| Total | 246 193 | 260 229 | 249 616 | 250 988 | 251 161 |

CHAPTER **6**

CONFINEMENTS TABLES

6.1 CONFINEMENTS, Age of parents

| Age of parent (years) | MOTHERS | | | | FATHERS | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged | Total | Nuptial | Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | Total |
| 15 and under | np | 217 | np | 375 | np | np | 62 |
| 16 | 7 | 687 | 255 | 949 | — | 168 | 168 |
| 17 | 31 | 1 481 | 394 | 1 906 | — | 473 | 473 |
| 18 | 213 | 2 284 | 504 | 3 001 | 26 | 967 | 993 |
| 19 | 594 | 3 273 | 645 | 4 512 | 92 | 1 596 | 1 688 |
| 20 | 1 026 | 3 761 | 591 | 5 378 | 233 | 2 234 | 2 467 |
| 21 | 1 784 | 3 880 | 594 | 6 258 | 500 | 2 716 | 3 216 |
| 22 | 2 597 | 4 024 | 495 | 7 116 | 929 | 2 975 | 3 904 |
| 23 | 3 571 | 3 865 | 489 | 7 925 | 1 508 | 3 268 | 4 776 |
| 24 | 4 882 | 3 889 | 465 | 9 236 | 2 376 | 3 321 | 5 697 |
| 25 | 6 339 | 3 779 | 437 | 10 555 | 3 485 | 3 645 | 7 130 |
| 26 | 8 224 | 3 599 | 394 | 12 217 | 4 781 | 3 601 | 8 382 |
| 27 | 9 729 | 3 409 | 392 | 13 530 | 6 554 | 3 485 | 10 039 |
| 28 | 11 514 | 3 544 | 359 | 15 417 | 8 312 | 3 716 | 12 028 |
| 29 | 13 167 | 3 357 | 370 | 16 894 | 10 050 | 3 860 | 13 910 |
| 30 | 14 216 | 3 321 | 330 | 17 867 | 11 966 | 3 685 | 15 651 |
| 31 | 15 425 | 3 206 | 312 | 18 943 | 13 410 | 3 721 | 17 131 |
| 32 | 14 658 | 2 921 | 281 | 17 860 | 13 757 | 3 430 | 17 187 |
| 33 | 12 901 | 2 600 | 254 | 15 755 | 13 108 | 2 950 | 16 058 |
| 34 | 11 422 | 2 365 | 248 | 14 035 | 12 394 | 2 669 | 15 063 |
| 35 | 9 283 | 2 077 | 223 | 11 583 | 10 738 | 2 293 | 13 031 |
| 36 | 7 464 | 1 778 | 183 | 9 425 | 9 600 | 2 137 | 11 737 |
| 37 | 5 958 | 1 443 | 148 | 7 549 | 8 382 | 1 885 | 10 267 |
| 38 | 4 587 | 1 274 | 106 | 5 967 | 7 301 | 1 681 | 8 982 |
| 39 | 3 386 | 1 015 | 111 | 4 512 | 6 209 | 1 540 | 7 749 |
| 40 | 2 307 | 749 | 84 | 3 140 | 5 159 | 1 250 | 6 409 |
| 41 | 1 514 | 532 | 82 | 2 128 | 4 085 | 1 067 | 5 152 |
| 42 | 916 | 319 | 47 | 1 282 | 3 231 | 905 | 4 136 |
| 43 | 471 | 164 | 26 | 661 | 2 392 | 740 | 3 132 |
| 44 | 252 | 79 | 10 | 341 | 1 929 | 567 | 2 496 |
| 45 | 122 | 53 | 4 | 179 | 1 384 | 443 | 1 827 |
| 46 | 49 | np | np | 67 | 1 042 | 386 | 1 428 |
| 47 | 27 | np | np | 35 | 831 | 285 | 1 116 |
| 48 | 10 | 6 | — | 16 | 591 | 256 | 847 |
| 49 | np | np | — | 11 | 462 | 202 | 664 |
| 50 | np | np | — | 5 | 355 | 163 | 518 |
| 51 | — | — | — | 3 | 281 | 122 | 403 |
| 52 | — | — | — | — | 233 | 105 | 338 |
| 53 | — | — | — | — | 207 | 77 | 284 |
| 54 | — | — | — | — | 167 | 45 | 212 |
| 55–59 | — | — | — | — | 399 | 171 | 570 |
| 60 and over | — | — | — | — | 189 | 77 | 266 |
| Not stated | 113 | 78 | 262 | 453 | 128 | 117 | 245 |
| Total | 168 777 | 69 055 | 9 257 | 247 089 | 168 777 | 69 055 | 237 832 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

6.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

| Age group (years) | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(a) |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 19 and under | 3 281 | 1 664 | 2 804 | 746 | 1 279 | 415 | 454 | 99 | 10 743 |
| 20–24 | 12 226 | 7 026 | 8 211 | 2 465 | 3 687 | 1 011 | 819 | 465 | 35 913 |
| 25–29 | 24 095 | 15 921 | 13 648 | 4 707 | 6 663 | 1 514 | 959 | 1 092 | 68 613 |
| 30–34 | 28 834 | 22 667 | 15 172 | 5 789 | 7 914 | 1 663 | 931 | 1 483 | 84 460 |
| 35–39 | 13 700 | 10 603 | 6 506 | 2 787 | 3 620 | 679 | 477 | 659 | 39 036 |
| 40–44 | 2 690 | 2 015 | 1 209 | 614 | 667 | 130 | 94 | 132 | 7 552 |
| 45 and over | 112 | 70 | 49 | 29 | 35 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 319 |
| Total(b) | 84 975 | 59 989 | 47 601 | 17 142 | 23 874 | 5 663 | 3 743 | 4 071 | 247 089 |

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes age of mother not stated.

6.3 CONFINEMENTS, Median age of parents(a)—Selected years

| Selected years | MOTHERS | | | | FATHERS | | |
|----------------|---------|---|---|-------|---------|---|-------|
| | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged | Total | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Total |
| 1983 | 27.4 | 23.2 | 21.3 | 26.9 | 30.0 | 26.3 | 29.7 |
| 1988 | 28.6 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 27.9 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 30.6 |
| 1993 | 29.7 | 24.8 | 23.2 | 28.9 | 32.0 | 27.5 | 31.4 |
| 1998 | 30.5 | 25.9 | 23.9 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 28.4 | 32.0 |
| 1999 | 30.6 | 26.1 | 24.2 | 29.7 | 33.0 | 28.5 | 32.1 |
| 2000 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 29.8 | 33.1 | 28.9 | 32.2 |
| 2001 | 31.0 | 26.5 | 24.4 | 30.0 | 33.2 | 29.0 | 32.3 |
| 2002 | 31.2 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 32.5 |
| 2003 | 31.4 | 26.9 | 24.8 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 29.6 | 32.6 |

(a) Excludes confinements where age of parent is not stated.

6.4 CONFINEMENTS, Median age of parents(a)—States and territories

| State/territory | MOTHERS | | | | FATHERS | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged | Total | Nuptial | Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged | Total |
| New South Wales | 31.3 | 27.0 | 25.6 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 29.7 | 32.8 |
| Victoria | 31.8 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 31.2 | 33.7 | 30.5 | 33.1 |
| Queensland | 31.1 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 29.7 | 33.0 | 28.7 | 31.9 |
| South Australia | 31.7 | 27.0 | 24.4 | 30.6 | 33.7 | 29.8 | 32.8 |
| Western Australia | 31.4 | 26.5 | 24.2 | 30.2 | 33.5 | 29.2 | 32.4 |
| Tasmania | 31.0 | 25.5 | 22.7 | 29.3 | 33.2 | 28.6 | 31.8 |
| Northern Territory | 31.6 | 26.6 | 23.2 | 28.2 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 31.7 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 31.6 | 28.3 | 25.9 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 30.2 | 32.9 |
| Australia(b) | 31.4 | 26.9 | 24.8 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 29.6 | 32.6 |

(a) Excludes confinements where age of parent is not stated.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

6.5 CONFINEMENTS, Median age of mother(a)—States and territories

| Selected years | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(b) |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| 1983 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 28.0 | 26.9 |
| 1988 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 28.7 | 27.9 |
| 1993 | 28.9 | 29.3 | 28.3 | 29.1 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 26.7 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| 1998 | 29.5 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 29.9 | 29.5 |
| 1999 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 28.6 | 27.5 | 30.2 | 29.7 |
| 2000 | 29.8 | 30.5 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 29.6 | 28.7 | 27.7 | 30.2 | 29.8 |
| 2001 | 30.0 | 30.7 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 29.8 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 30.4 | 30.0 |
| 2002 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 28.9 | 28.1 | 30.7 | 30.2 |
| 2003 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 31.0 | 30.5 |

(a) Excludes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

6.6 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

| Age of mother (years) | 1983 | 1988 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 15 and under | 16 | 3 | — | — | np | 3 | np | np | np |
| 16 | 168 | 72 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 8 | np |
| 17 | 695 | 400 | 95 | 37 | 53 | 36 | 46 | 39 | 31 |
| 18 | 1 732 | 926 | 427 | 283 | 268 | 239 | 234 | 214 | 213 |
| 19 | 3 497 | 2 000 | 1 166 | 794 | 735 | 704 | 700 | 666 | 594 |
| 20 | 5 909 | 3 288 | 2 289 | 1 351 | 1 294 | 1 224 | 1 204 | 1 082 | 1 026 |
| 21 | 8 559 | 4 832 | 3 563 | 2 151 | 2 087 | 2 077 | 1 889 | 1 794 | 1 784 |
| 22 | 11 201 | 7 014 | 5 449 | 3 282 | 3 029 | 2 970 | 2 802 | 2 591 | 2 597 |
| 23 | 13 533 | 9 270 | 7 171 | 4 789 | 4 472 | 4 263 | 3 975 | 3 812 | 3 571 |
| 24 | 15 671 | 12 091 | 9 147 | 6 388 | 6 061 | 5 793 | 5 242 | 5 030 | 4 882 |
| 25 | 17 273 | 14 722 | 11 226 | 8 530 | 7 921 | 7 686 | 6 932 | 6 447 | 6 339 |
| 26 | 17 599 | 16 336 | 13 222 | 11 038 | 10 020 | 9 443 | 8 706 | 8 450 | 8 224 |
| 27 | 17 217 | 17 782 | 14 509 | 12 979 | 12 327 | 11 858 | 10 603 | 10 402 | 9 729 |
| 28 | 16 389 | 17 598 | 15 899 | 14 318 | 14 288 | 13 943 | 12 544 | 12 089 | 11 514 |
| 29 | 15 109 | 16 520 | 16 697 | 14 998 | 14 656 | 15 218 | 14 477 | 13 879 | 13 167 |
| 30 | 12 952 | 15 220 | 16 593 | 14 392 | 14 767 | 15 053 | 14 793 | 15 095 | 14 216 |
| 31 | 10 972 | 12 876 | 15 126 | 13 691 | 13 953 | 14 454 | 14 335 | 15 241 | 15 425 |
| 32 | 8 958 | 10 872 | 13 761 | 12 820 | 12 741 | 12 971 | 13 489 | 13 828 | 14 658 |
| 33 | 7 468 | 8 797 | 11 258 | 11 440 | 11 565 | 11 704 | 11 779 | 12 517 | 12 901 |
| 34 | 5 578 | 7 157 | 9 278 | 10 224 | 10 259 | 10 157 | 10 047 | 10 788 | 11 422 |
| 35 | 4 374 | 5 652 | 7 258 | 8 629 | 8 747 | 8 783 | 8 509 | 9 108 | 9 283 |
| 36 | 3 446 | 4 196 | 5 663 | 6 892 | 7 064 | 7 262 | 7 066 | 7 215 | 7 464 |
| 37 | 2 121 | 3 153 | 4 068 | 5 233 | 5 515 | 5 599 | 5 573 | 5 770 | 5 958 |
| 38 | 1 606 | 2 253 | 3 143 | 3 763 | 3 999 | 4 271 | 4 286 | 4 509 | 4 587 |
| 39 | 1 023 | 1 559 | 2 097 | 2 790 | 2 755 | 3 000 | 3 138 | 3 247 | 3 386 |
| 40 | 680 | 998 | 1 470 | 1 832 | 1 950 | 1 983 | 2 063 | 2 254 | 2 307 |
| 41 | 448 | 590 | 827 | 1 093 | 1 217 | 1 273 | 1 381 | 1 401 | 1 514 |
| 42 | 276 | 356 | 512 | 720 | 738 | 776 | 858 | 847 | 916 |
| 43 | 151 | 182 | 292 | 384 | 392 | 412 | 454 | 475 | 471 |
| 44 | 79 | 81 | 134 | 153 | 205 | 226 | 225 | 249 | 252 |
| 45 | 41 | 43 | 57 | 75 | 94 | 104 | 100 | 109 | 122 |
| 46 | 15 | 21 | 31 | 37 | 44 | 41 | 48 | 60 | 49 |
| 47 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 26 | 21 | 27 |
| 48 | 3 | 5 | np | 8 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 49 | 3 | 3 | np | np | 5 | 5 | 6 | np | 9 |
| 50 and over | 3 | 3 | — | 10 | np | 8 | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| Not stated | 3 | 23 | 48 | np | 6 | 3 | np | 122 | 113 |
| Total | 204 779 | 196 900 | 192 518 | 175 162 | 173 263 | 173 571 | 167 572 | 169 385 | 168 777 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

6.7 EXNUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

| <i>Age of mother (years)</i> | 1983 | 1988 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 15 and under | 590 | 425 | 420 | 417 | 418 | 382 | 420 | 380 | 374 |
| 16 | 1 260 | 1 170 | 1 031 | 1 025 | 972 | 977 | 951 | 976 | 942 |
| 17 | 2 275 | 2 253 | 2 277 | 2 195 | 2 105 | 2 055 | 2 014 | 1 941 | 1 875 |
| 18 | 3 013 | 2 986 | 3 331 | 3 055 | 3 068 | 2 998 | 3 052 | 3 048 | 2 788 |
| 19 | 3 314 | 3 638 | 4 322 | 3 950 | 4 061 | 4 013 | 4 196 | 4 148 | 3 918 |
| 20 | 3 128 | 3 771 | 4 894 | 4 284 | 4 388 | 4 159 | 4 479 | 4 480 | 4 352 |
| 21 | 2 849 | 3 389 | 4 911 | 4 294 | 4 414 | 4 244 | 4 261 | 4 671 | 4 474 |
| 22 | 2 530 | 3 295 | 4 755 | 4 419 | 4 411 | 4 203 | 4 485 | 4 387 | 4 519 |
| 23 | 2 302 | 2 973 | 4 193 | 4 295 | 4 294 | 4 183 | 4 259 | 4 214 | 4 354 |
| 24 | 1 946 | 2 761 | 3 855 | 4 402 | 4 118 | 4 100 | 4 254 | 4 345 | 4 354 |
| 25 | 1 906 | 2 646 | 3 594 | 4 387 | 4 183 | 4 135 | 4 048 | 4 073 | 4 216 |
| 26 | 1 618 | 2 548 | 3 322 | 4 108 | 4 021 | 3 878 | 3 900 | 3 874 | 3 993 |
| 27 | 1 365 | 2 125 | 2 978 | 3 861 | 3 860 | 3 832 | 3 881 | 3 938 | 3 801 |
| 28 | 1 226 | 1 997 | 2 868 | 3 328 | 3 783 | 3 731 | 3 790 | 3 795 | 3 903 |
| 29 | 1 096 | 1 803 | 2 734 | 3 082 | 3 368 | 3 552 | 3 750 | 3 788 | 3 727 |
| 30 | 973 | 1 552 | 2 457 | 2 839 | 2 975 | 3 042 | 3 512 | 3 680 | 3 651 |
| 31 | 766 | 1 355 | 2 234 | 2 624 | 2 669 | 2 906 | 2 960 | 3 362 | 3 518 |
| 32 | 686 | 1 118 | 1 976 | 2 320 | 2 328 | 2 610 | 2 738 | 3 005 | 3 202 |
| 33 | 561 | 964 | 1 707 | 2 134 | 2 155 | 2 307 | 2 432 | 2 671 | 2 854 |
| 34 | 453 | 829 | 1 393 | 2 056 | 2 019 | 2 025 | 2 194 | 2 303 | 2 613 |
| 35 | 353 | 672 | 1 193 | 1 727 | 1 826 | 1 878 | 1 958 | 2 108 | 2 300 |
| 36 | 332 | 540 | 995 | 1 470 | 1 617 | 1 673 | 1 700 | 1 811 | 1 961 |
| 37 | 228 | 442 | 759 | 1 249 | 1 257 | 1 441 | 1 476 | 1 572 | 1 591 |
| 38 | 179 | 322 | 593 | 984 | 1 103 | 1 170 | 1 218 | 1 249 | 1 380 |
| 39 | 127 | 250 | 483 | 746 | 844 | 918 | 935 | 1 145 | 1 126 |
| 40 | 83 | 185 | 311 | 515 | 597 | 640 | 678 | 777 | 833 |
| 41 | 75 | 114 | 208 | 405 | 404 | 431 | 468 | 579 | 614 |
| 42 | 45 | 54 | 151 | 227 | 231 | 263 | 292 | 332 | 366 |
| 43 | 19 | 35 | 82 | 143 | 146 | 158 | 174 | 206 | 190 |
| 44 | 10 | 10 | 47 | 56 | 62 | 82 | 82 | 93 | 89 |
| 45 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 36 | 26 | 42 | 37 | 49 | 57 |
| 46 | 3 | — | 8 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 18 |
| 47 | — | — | 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 48 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 6 |
| 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| 50 and over | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Not stated | 12 | 58 | 81 | 83 | 91 | 76 | 140 | 409 | 340 |
| Total | 35 335 | 46 293 | 64 185 | 70 736 | 71 845 | 72 126 | 74 768 | 77 436 | 78 312 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

6.8

CONFINEMENTS, Plurality

| Selected years | SINGLE | | TWINS | TRIPLETS AND HIGHER ORDER | TOTAL MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS | | TOTAL |
|----------------|---------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|---------|
| | no. | % | | | no. | no. | |
| 1983 | 237 652 | 99.0 | 2 420 | 42 | 2 462 | 1.0 | 240 114 |
| 1988 | 240 228 | 98.8 | 2 871 | 94 | 2 965 | 1.2 | 243 193 |
| 1993 | 253 206 | 98.6 | 3 399 | 98 | 3 497 | 1.4 | 256 703 |
| 1998 | 242 208 | 98.5 | 3 592 | 98 | 3 690 | 1.5 | 245 898 |
| 1999 | 241 370 | 98.5 | 3 630 | 108 | 3 738 | 1.5 | 245 108 |
| 2000 | 241 795 | 98.4 | 3 800 | 102 | 3 902 | 1.6 | 245 697 |
| 2001 | 238 312 | 98.3 | 3 938 | 90 | 4 028 | 1.7 | 242 340 |
| 2002 | 242 668 | 98.3 | 4 070 | 83 | 4 153 | 1.7 | 246 821 |
| 2003 | 243 022 | 98.4 | 3 990 | 77 | 4 067 | 1.7 | 247 089 |

6.9

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A MULTIPLE BIRTH, States and territories

| Selected years | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(a) |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| NUMBER | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 870 | 634 | 427 | 156 | 238 | 60 | 22 | 55 | 2 462 |
| 1988 | 1 027 | 732 | 461 | 246 | 343 | 75 | 33 | 48 | 2 965 |
| 1993 | 1 188 | 870 | 641 | 279 | 348 | 61 | 42 | 68 | 3 497 |
| 1998 | 1 218 | 945 | 678 | 293 | 369 | 88 | 35 | 64 | 3 690 |
| 1999 | 1 288 | 979 | 617 | 288 | 355 | 99 | 46 | 65 | 3 738 |
| 2000 | 1 397 | 939 | 719 | 269 | 396 | 86 | 44 | 52 | 3 902 |
| 2001 | 1 447 | 954 | 727 | 260 | 403 | 109 | 48 | 78 | 4 028 |
| 2002 | 1 405 | 1 042 | 817 | 312 | 373 | 91 | 50 | 63 | 4 153 |
| 2003 | 1 363 | 1 066 | 743 | 302 | 401 | 90 | 47 | 55 | 4 067 |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.79 | 1.04 | 0.86 | 0.71 | 1.35 | 1.03 |
| 1988 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.38 | 1.12 | 0.97 | 1.12 | 1.22 |
| 1993 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 0.90 | 1.18 | 1.56 | 1.36 |
| 1998 | 1.45 | 1.59 | 1.46 | 1.63 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 0.97 | 1.63 | 1.50 |
| 1999 | 1.51 | 1.69 | 1.34 | 1.63 | 1.45 | 1.67 | 1.30 | 1.55 | 1.53 |
| 2000 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.60 | 1.53 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.59 |
| 2001 | 1.74 | 1.65 | 1.55 | 1.53 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.27 | 2.02 | 1.66 |
| 2002 | 1.65 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 1.61 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.56 | 1.68 |
| 2003 | 1.60 | 1.78 | 1.56 | 1.76 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 1.35 | 1.65 |

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.10 CONFINEMENTS, Plurality—Nuptiality

| Selected years | SINGLE | | | MULTIPLE | | | TOTAL | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| | Nuptial % | Exnuptial % | Total % | Nuptial % | Exnuptial % | Total % | Nuptial % | Exnuptial % | Total % |
| 1983 | 84.4 | 14.6 | 99.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 100 |
| 1988 | 79.9 | 18.8 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 100 |
| 1993 | 73.9 | 24.7 | 98.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 100 |
| 1998 | 70.1 | 28.4 | 98.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 71.2 | 28.8 | 100 |
| 1999 | 69.5 | 29.0 | 98.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 70.7 | 29.3 | 100 |
| 2000 | 69.4 | 29.0 | 98.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 100 |
| 2001 | 67.9 | 30.5 | 98.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 69.1 | 30.9 | 100 |
| 2002 | 67.3 | 31.0 | 98.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 100 |
| 2003 | 67.1 | 31.3 | 98.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 68.3 | 31.7 | 100 |

6.11 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Previous children—Duration of current marriage

PREVIOUS CHILDREN OF THE CURRENT MARRIAGE(a)

| Duration of marriage (years) | None no. | One no. | Two no. | Three no. | Four no. | Five or more no. | Total no. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Under 1 | 12 457 | 2 103 | 362 | 67 | 13 | 3 | 15 005 |
| 1 | 16 500 | 3 469 | 525 | 97 | 12 | 5 | 20 608 |
| 2 | 12 636 | 6 612 | 821 | 119 | 35 | 14 | 20 237 |
| 3 | 9 299 | 9 853 | 1 404 | 165 | 44 | 12 | 20 777 |
| 4 | 6 453 | 9 317 | 2 196 | 249 | 38 | 19 | 18 272 |
| 5 | 4 424 | 7 932 | 2 847 | 407 | 45 | 18 | 15 673 |
| 6 | 3 096 | 6 148 | 3 053 | 513 | 75 | 28 | 12 913 |
| 7 | 2 231 | 4 690 | 2 922 | 662 | 105 | 28 | 10 638 |
| 8 | 1 635 | 3 522 | 2 631 | 725 | 128 | 60 | 8 701 |
| 9 | 1 079 | 2 513 | 2 243 | 702 | 169 | 64 | 6 770 |
| 10 and over | 2 354 | 5 534 | 6 196 | 2 879 | 1 171 | 1 049 | 19 183 |
| Total | 72 164 | 61 693 | 25 200 | 6 585 | 1 835 | 1 300 | 168 777 |

(a) May include children of current relationship born before marriage of current partners.

6.12**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of current marriage**

DURATION OF CURRENT MARRIAGE (YEARS)

| <i>Selected years</i> | <i>Under one</i> | <i>One</i> | <i>Two</i> | <i>Three</i> | <i>Four</i> | <i>Five to nine</i> | <i>Ten and over</i> | <i>Total(a)</i> | <i>Median duration</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1983 | 17 955 | 19 504 | 14 111 | 9 997 | 6 969 | 13 356 | 1 515 | 83 407 | 2.3 |
| 1988 | 17 096 | 17 695 | 13 178 | 9 903 | 7 253 | 12 678 | 2 029 | 79 832 | 2.4 |
| 1993 | 15 234 | 17 613 | 12 946 | 9 897 | 7 043 | 12 867 | 2 090 | 77 690 | 2.5 |
| 1998 | 12 530 | 16 504 | 12 302 | 9 193 | 6 687 | 12 908 | 2 152 | 72 276 | 2.6 |
| 1999 | 13 067 | 16 578 | 12 293 | 9 199 | 6 702 | 12 773 | 2 216 | 72 828 | 2.6 |
| 2000 | 13 385 | 17 314 | 12 705 | 9 039 | 6 806 | 12 998 | 2 401 | 74 648 | 2.5 |
| 2001 | 12 248 | 16 884 | 12 018 | 8 789 | 6 098 | 12 406 | 2 418 | 70 861 | 2.5 |
| 2002 | 11 882 | 16 542 | 13 101 | 8 930 | 6 320 | 12 571 | 2 345 | 71 691 | 2.6 |
| 2003 | 12 457 | 16 500 | 12 636 | 9 299 | 6 453 | 12 465 | 2 354 | 72 164 | 2.6 |

(a) Includes confinements where duration of marriage is not stated.

6.13**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother**

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)

| <i>Selected years</i> | <i>19 and under</i> | <i>20-24</i> | <i>25-29</i> | <i>30-34</i> | <i>35-39</i> | <i>40 and over</i> | <i>Total(a)</i> | <i>Median age</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1983 | 4 792 | 31 123 | 32 896 | 11 585 | 2 704 | 364 | 83 466 | 25.7 |
| 1988 | 2 747 | 21 319 | 35 291 | 15 751 | 4 133 | 593 | 79 841 | 27.1 |
| 1993 | 1 343 | 16 207 | 32 850 | 20 574 | 5 772 | 956 | 77 718 | 28.3 |
| 1998 | 893 | 10 645 | 30 275 | 21 600 | 7 577 | 1 284 | 72 276 | 29.1 |
| 1999 | 866 | 10 139 | 29 872 | 22 577 | 7 956 | 1 413 | 72 828 | 29.3 |
| 2000 | 804 | 9 912 | 29 843 | 24 090 | 8 484 | 1 514 | 74 648 | 29.5 |
| 2001 | 818 | 8 949 | 26 869 | 24 153 | 8 467 | 1 602 | 70 861 | 29.8 |
| 2002 | 770 | 8 378 | 26 105 | 25 712 | 9 001 | 1 662 | 71 691 | 30.1 |
| 2003 | 708 | 8 296 | 25 384 | 26 799 | 9 184 | 1 740 | 72 164 | 30.3 |

(a) Includes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

6.14 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, Summary

| Country of birth of mother | Total confinements | FATHER BORN IN(a) | | | NUPTIALITY | | Total fertility rate(b) | Median age of mothers |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Australia | Same country as mother | Other country | Nuptial | Exnuptial | | |
| | no. | % | % | % | % | % | rate | years |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 188 278 | 86.3 | — | 13.7 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 1.733 | 30.1 |
| Fiji | 1 067 | 18.9 | 66.7 | 14.4 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 1.821 | 29.6 |
| New Zealand | 6 878 | 51.7 | 32.4 | 15.9 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 1.781 | 30.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 776 | 73.2 | 8.4 | 18.3 | 68.9 | 31.0 | 2.008 | 31.5 |
| Other | 1 358 | 14.2 | 65.3 | 20.5 | 65.9 | 34.1 | 3.849 | 30.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>198 357</i> | <i>84.2</i> | <i>2.0</i> | <i>13.8</i> | <i>64.9</i> | <i>35.1</i> | <i>1.741</i> | <i>30.1</i> |
| North-West Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 111 | 65.1 | 7.5 | 27.4 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 1.620 | 33.6 |
| Denmark | 108 | 67.3 | 9.3 | 23.4 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 1.498 | 33.7 |
| France | 258 | 53.5 | 17.3 | 29.1 | 74.8 | 25.2 | 1.606 | 33.5 |
| Germany | 724 | 61.2 | 15.3 | 23.5 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 1.681 | 33.3 |
| Ireland | 553 | 51.7 | 20.7 | 27.7 | 80.7 | 19.4 | 1.324 | 33.5 |
| Netherlands | 386 | 65.5 | 14.1 | 20.4 | 74.4 | 25.7 | 1.859 | 32.8 |
| Switzerland | 134 | 55.3 | 15.9 | 28.8 | 79.9 | 20.2 | 1.655 | 33.9 |
| United Kingdom | 8 955 | 64.7 | 22.8 | 12.5 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 1.625 | 33.6 |
| Other | 319 | 64.9 | 10.5 | 24.6 | 70.2 | 29.8 | 1.452 | 32.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>11 548</i> | <i>63.6</i> | <i>21.1</i> | <i>15.3</i> | <i>73.8</i> | <i>26.2</i> | <i>1.595</i> | <i>33.6</i> |
| Southern and Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 387 | 11.7 | 70.4 | 17.9 | 89.1 | 10.8 | 1.827 | 29.3 |
| Croatia | 373 | 38.3 | 34.5 | 27.2 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 1.915 | 33.0 |
| Cyprus | 134 | 48.5 | 26.9 | 24.6 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 1.605 | 32.8 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 506 | 40.6 | 48.8 | 10.6 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 1.912 | 29.2 |
| Greece | 288 | 68.4 | 14.0 | 17.5 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 1.373 | 33.7 |
| Hungary | 74 | 51.4 | 32.9 | 15.7 | 70.3 | 29.8 | 1.130 | 30.9 |
| Italy | 470 | 65.9 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 1.475 | 34.9 |
| Malta | 123 | 76.2 | 9.0 | 14.8 | 84.6 | 15.4 | 1.726 | 32.2 |
| Poland | 384 | 44.6 | 40.3 | 15.1 | 78.4 | 21.7 | 1.294 | 30.5 |
| Portugal | 154 | 45.9 | 22.6 | 31.5 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 1.506 | 31.1 |
| Romania | 231 | 18.4 | 64.0 | 17.5 | 84.0 | 16.0 | 1.652 | 31.3 |
| Russian Federation | 239 | 34.2 | 30.0 | 35.9 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 1.472 | 31.0 |
| Spain | 148 | 55.9 | 8.4 | 35.7 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 1.671 | 32.8 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of | 367 | 29.4 | 42.9 | 27.7 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 1.150 | 32.3 |
| Other | 518 | 39.6 | 30.4 | 30.0 | 82.6 | 17.4 | 1.695 | 30.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>4 396</i> | <i>42.2</i> | <i>36.2</i> | <i>21.6</i> | <i>84.8</i> | <i>15.1</i> | <i>1.551</i> | <i>31.6</i> |
| North Africa and the Middle East | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 291 | 16.6 | 72.0 | 11.4 | 97.3 | 2.8 | 2.492 | 31.9 |
| Iran | 322 | 11.8 | 72.3 | 15.9 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 1.532 | 31.7 |
| Israel | 144 | 41.1 | 38.3 | 20.6 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 2.294 | 31.9 |
| Lebanon | 2 250 | 25.5 | 67.1 | 7.5 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 3.647 | 28.9 |
| Syria | 269 | 11.2 | 43.7 | 45.1 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 3.800 | 29.6 |
| Turkey | 668 | 22.3 | 69.6 | 8.1 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 2.349 | 29.9 |
| Other | 1 848 | 4.3 | 82.7 | 13.0 | 93.1 | 7.0 | 3.547 | 28.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 792</i> | <i>16.9</i> | <i>71.1</i> | <i>12.0</i> | <i>93.8</i> | <i>6.3</i> | <i>2.980</i> | <i>29.4</i> |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Average total fertility rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(a) Paternity-acknowledged births only. Calculation excludes confinements where father's country of birth was not stated.

6.14 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, Summary *continued*

| Country of birth of mother | Total confinements | FATHER BORN IN(a) | | | NUPTIALITY | | Total fertility rate(b) | Median age of mothers |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Australia | Same country as mother | Other country | Nuptial | Exnuptial | | |
| | no. | % | % | % | % | % | rate | years |
| South-East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 702 | 5.7 | 72.9 | 21.5 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 2.322 | 29.7 |
| Indonesia | 991 | 26.9 | 49.8 | 23.3 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 1.527 | 30.1 |
| Laos | 237 | 20.7 | 50.9 | 28.4 | 67.5 | 32.5 | 1.874 | 30.2 |
| Malaysia | 1 111 | 36.4 | 30.7 | 32.9 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 1.275 | 32.7 |
| Philippines | 2 544 | 39.7 | 42.7 | 17.6 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 1.948 | 31.3 |
| Singapore | 442 | 42.9 | 17.6 | 39.5 | 90.0 | 9.9 | 1.175 | 32.2 |
| Thailand | 664 | 49.8 | 17.1 | 33.1 | 69.6 | 30.4 | 1.450 | 30.2 |
| Viet Nam | 4 770 | 5.3 | 85.2 | 9.5 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 2.130 | 30.4 |
| Other | 364 | 20.3 | 58.0 | 21.7 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 1.601 | 32.3 |
| Total | 11 825 | 22.7 | 58.5 | 18.8 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 1.749 | 30.9 |
| North-East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 2 904 | 7.5 | 78.1 | 14.4 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 1.776 | 33.3 |
| Hong Kong | 369 | 21.0 | 37.6 | 41.4 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 0.727 | 33.6 |
| Japan | 763 | 48.7 | 24.3 | 27.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 1.437 | 32.6 |
| Korea, Republic of | 744 | 12.2 | 76.5 | 11.3 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 1.303 | 31.5 |
| Other | 279 | 17.9 | 46.5 | 35.5 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 0.949 | 30.9 |
| Total | 5 059 | 16.0 | 65.0 | 19.0 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 1.363 | 32.8 |
| Southern and Central Asia | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1 711 | 9.6 | 78.0 | 12.4 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 1.704 | 30.6 |
| Pakistan | 439 | 7.3 | 86.8 | 5.9 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 3.377 | 29.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 886 | 12.2 | 79.4 | 8.4 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 1.761 | 32.5 |
| Other | 738 | 5.7 | 85.1 | 9.1 | 93.6 | 6.3 | 2.394 | 28.9 |
| Total | 3 774 | 9.2 | 80.8 | 10.1 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 1.969 | 30.6 |
| Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 217 | 50.9 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 1.758 | 31.2 |
| Canada | 641 | 68.7 | 8.9 | 22.5 | 81.7 | 18.2 | 1.750 | 33.0 |
| Caribbean | 52 | 69.2 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 82.7 | 17.3 | 2.108 | 33.8 |
| Central America | 250 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 35.5 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 1.591 | 28.4 |
| Chile | 405 | 38.5 | 34.2 | 27.3 | 71.9 | 28.2 | 1.789 | 31.6 |
| United States of America | 976 | 66.7 | 14.3 | 19.0 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 1.915 | 33.1 |
| Uruguay | 109 | 47.7 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 1.889 | 32.3 |
| Other | 406 | 40.6 | 33.8 | 25.6 | 80.8 | 19.3 | 1.566 | 32.4 |
| Total | 3 056 | 55.3 | 20.3 | 24.4 | 80.3 | 19.6 | 1.780 | 32.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 109 | 40.6 | 26.4 | 33.0 | 73.4 | 26.7 | 1.468 | 34.3 |
| Mauritius | 196 | 42.6 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 1.566 | 32.1 |
| South Africa | 1 376 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 18.9 | 87.7 | 12.2 | 1.527 | 31.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 223 | 51.8 | 15.5 | 32.7 | 86.5 | 13.4 | 1.559 | 31.3 |
| Other | 1 000 | 14.4 | 65.4 | 20.2 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 2.833 | 30.6 |
| Total | 2 904 | 32.4 | 46.0 | 21.6 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 1.818 | 31.5 |
| Total overseas born | 58 433 | 36.2 | 46.6 | 17.1 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 1.774 | 31.6 |
| Total(c) | 247 089 | 74.3 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 68.3 | 31.6 | 1.751 | 30.5 |

(a) Paternity-acknowledged births only. Calculation excludes confinements where father's country of birth was not stated.

(b) Average total fertility rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(c) Includes mother's country of birth not stated.

6.15 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER(a), Summary

| Country of birth of father | Total confinements | MOTHER BORN IN(b) | | | NUPTIALITY | | Total paternity rate(c) | Median age of fathers |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Australia | Same country as father | Other country | Nuptial | Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | | |
| | | no. | % | % | % | % | | |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 176 655 | 88.3 | — | 11.7 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 1.632 | 32.1 |
| Fiji | 1 050 | 23.0 | 66.1 | 10.9 | 83.1 | 16.9 | 1.995 | 32.8 |
| New Zealand | 7 243 | 57.4 | 29.4 | 13.2 | 58.7 | 41.3 | 1.656 | 32.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 662 | 73.9 | 9.5 | 16.6 | 70.2 | 29.8 | 1.997 | 33.0 |
| Other | 1 674 | 26.8 | 49.8 | 23.4 | 65.8 | 34.2 | 4.514 | 33.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>187 284</i> | <i>86.2</i> | <i>2.0</i> | <i>11.8</i> | <i>67.6</i> | <i>32.4</i> | <i>1.644</i> | <i>32.1</i> |
| North-West Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 106 | 63.8 | 7.6 | 28.6 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 1.458 | 36.6 |
| Denmark | 120 | 70.0 | 8.3 | 21.7 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 1.707 | 35.8 |
| France | 329 | 59.9 | 13.4 | 26.7 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 1.725 | 34.7 |
| Germany | 681 | 57.9 | 16.0 | 26.0 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 1.522 | 36.3 |
| Ireland | 675 | 59.4 | 16.6 | 24.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 1.403 | 34.8 |
| Netherlands | 437 | 67.3 | 12.4 | 20.4 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 1.757 | 35.2 |
| Switzerland | 140 | 55.7 | 15.0 | 29.3 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 1.516 | 35.8 |
| United Kingdom | 11 174 | 68.4 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 1.577 | 36.0 |
| Other | 260 | 57.5 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 1.296 | 35.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>13 922</i> | <i>66.8</i> | <i>17.2</i> | <i>16.0</i> | <i>76.2</i> | <i>23.8</i> | <i>1.555</i> | <i>35.9</i> |
| Southern and Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 462 | 20.1 | 58.7 | 21.2 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 2.073 | 33.2 |
| Croatia | 442 | 49.1 | 28.7 | 22.2 | 85.1 | 14.9 | 1.824 | 35.6 |
| Cyprus | 224 | 64.6 | 16.1 | 19.3 | 89.3 | 10.7 | 1.811 | 34.3 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 596 | 49.8 | 41.1 | 9.1 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 1.838 | 33.5 |
| Greece | 476 | 77.7 | 8.4 | 13.9 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 1.507 | 36.6 |
| Hungary | 88 | 44.3 | 26.1 | 29.5 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 1.265 | 35.3 |
| Italy | 802 | 70.6 | 11.1 | 18.3 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 1.529 | 37.8 |
| Malta | 170 | 74.7 | 6.5 | 18.8 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 1.490 | 37.4 |
| Poland | 321 | 37.4 | 47.4 | 15.3 | 83.2 | 16.8 | 1.172 | 33.2 |
| Portugal | 194 | 58.8 | 17.0 | 24.2 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 1.500 | 34.2 |
| Romania | 207 | 17.9 | 70.5 | 11.6 | 82.6 | 17.4 | 1.675 | 34.7 |
| Russian Federation | 130 | 10.0 | 54.6 | 35.4 | 85.4 | 14.6 | 1.258 | 33.6 |
| Spain | 136 | 61.0 | 8.8 | 30.1 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 1.478 | 35.5 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of | 468 | 42.1 | 33.3 | 24.6 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 1.154 | 35.4 |
| Other | 418 | 33.5 | 36.6 | 29.9 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 1.547 | 34.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 134</i> | <i>49.8</i> | <i>30.5</i> | <i>19.7</i> | <i>85.0</i> | <i>15.0</i> | <i>1.523</i> | <i>35.2</i> |
| North Africa and the Middle East | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 422 | 30.1 | 49.3 | 20.6 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 2.480 | 36.9 |
| Iran | 375 | 16.0 | 61.9 | 22.1 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 1.385 | 36.8 |
| Israel | 211 | 47.9 | 25.6 | 26.5 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 2.263 | 35.0 |
| Lebanon | 3 221 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 7.3 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 3.896 | 33.3 |
| Syria | 276 | 28.4 | 42.5 | 29.1 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 3.388 | 35.9 |
| Turkey | 864 | 36.6 | 53.7 | 9.7 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 2.338 | 33.5 |
| Other | 2 108 | 12.9 | 71.9 | 15.3 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 2.859 | 35.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7 477</i> | <i>32.6</i> | <i>54.7</i> | <i>12.7</i> | <i>91.4</i> | <i>8.6</i> | <i>2.902</i> | <i>34.4</i> |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Paternity acknowledged confinements only.

(b) Calculation excludes confinements where mother's country of birth was not stated.

(c) Average total paternity rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003. The total paternity rate is calculated in the same way as the total fertility rate, births being summed over five year age groups 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

6.15COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER(a), Summary *continued*

| Country of birth of father | Total confinements | MOTHER BORN IN(b) | | | NUPTIALITY | | Total paternity rate(c) | Median age of fathers |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Australia | Same country as father | Other country | Nuptial | Exnuptial paternity acknowledged | | |
| | no. | % | % | % | % | % | rate | years |
| South-East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 661 | 4.1 | 71.9 | 24.1 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 2.225 | 33.3 |
| Indonesia | 708 | 19.2 | 68.7 | 12.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 1.555 | 32.7 |
| Laos | 216 | 13.0 | 52.3 | 34.7 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 1.773 | 33.9 |
| Malaysia | 945 | 31.9 | 35.8 | 32.2 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 1.304 | 34.8 |
| Philippines | 1 434 | 17.6 | 73.8 | 8.6 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 1.807 | 32.0 |
| Singapore | 400 | 42.3 | 19.3 | 38.5 | 88.8 | 11.3 | 1.161 | 33.9 |
| Thailand | 202 | 21.3 | 54.0 | 24.8 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 1.166 | 30.6 |
| Viet Nam | 4 192 | 3.5 | 87.9 | 8.7 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 1.915 | 34.1 |
| Other | 400 | 20.5 | 51.5 | 28.0 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 1.527 | 35.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 9 158 | 12.9 | 71.5 | 15.6 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 1.671 | 33.7 |
| North-East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 2 591 | 2.6 | 86.3 | 11.1 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 1.717 | 37.3 |
| Hong Kong | 369 | 16.0 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 0.800 | 35.5 |
| Japan | 277 | 21.7 | 66.4 | 11.9 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 1.290 | 34.5 |
| Korea, Republic of | 619 | 3.7 | 91.0 | 5.3 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 1.401 | 33.0 |
| Other | 196 | 3.6 | 65.1 | 31.3 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 1.004 | 32.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 4 052 | 5.4 | 80.1 | 14.5 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 1.389 | 35.9 |
| Southern and Central Asia | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1 910 | 17.0 | 69.7 | 13.4 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 1.431 | 34.5 |
| Pakistan | 519 | 12.5 | 73.4 | 14.1 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 2.446 | 35.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 978 | 17.3 | 71.8 | 10.9 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 1.639 | 36.4 |
| Other | 779 | 7.4 | 80.2 | 12.3 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 1.841 | 34.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | 4 186 | 14.7 | 72.6 | 12.7 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 1.633 | 35.1 |
| Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 192 | 55.2 | 19.3 | 25.5 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 1.689 | 33.4 |
| Canada | 587 | 71.4 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 1.739 | 34.6 |
| Caribbean | 74 | 66.2 | 1.4 | 32.4 | 70.3 | 29.7 | 2.232 | 36.3 |
| Central America | 228 | 32.0 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 1.644 | 31.4 |
| Chile | 432 | 42.9 | 31.3 | 25.8 | 73.4 | 26.6 | 1.726 | 33.1 |
| United States of America | 1 146 | 68.3 | 12.0 | 19.7 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 2.159 | 35.0 |
| Uruguay | 152 | 52.6 | 18.4 | 28.9 | 74.3 | 25.7 | 1.820 | 33.5 |
| Other | 404 | 39.4 | 32.9 | 27.7 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 1.610 | 34.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 215 | 57.7 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 1.854 | 34.2 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 140 | 45.7 | 20.0 | 34.3 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 1.802 | 35.0 |
| Mauritius | 214 | 55.6 | 26.6 | 17.8 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 1.502 | 36.5 |
| South Africa | 1 419 | 43.3 | 39.5 | 17.3 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 1.543 | 33.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 274 | 60.2 | 12.4 | 27.4 | 83.2 | 16.8 | 1.573 | 33.2 |
| Other | 1 176 | 22.8 | 53.7 | 23.5 | 72.4 | 27.6 | 2.928 | 35.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 223 | 38.2 | 40.7 | 21.2 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 1.870 | 34.5 |
| <i>Total overseas born</i> | 60 996 | 40.6 | 43.5 | 16.0 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 1.719 | 34.6 |
| Total(d) | 247 089 | 76.8 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 68.3 | 27.9 | 1.667 | 32.6 |

(a) Paternity acknowledged confinements only.

(b) Calculation excludes confinements where mother's country of birth was not stated.

(c) Average total paternity rate for 2001, 2002 and 2003. The total paternity rate is calculated in the same way as the total fertility rate, births being summed over five year age groups 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

(d) Includes country of birth of father not stated.

CHAPTER **7**

**ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
BIRTHS TABLES**



7.1 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Australia(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 5 959 | 4 354 | 129 193 |
| Females | 5 781 | 4 213 | 121 968 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>11 740</i> | <i>8 567</i> | <i>251 161</i> |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 17.7 | 13.9 | 68.4 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 65.8 | 63.5 | 27.9 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 16.5 | 22.6 | 3.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>82.3</i> | <i>86.1</i> | <i>31.6</i> |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 30.5 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 42.5 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 27.0 | — | — |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 2 343 | 1 814 | 10 811 |
| 20–24 | 3 608 | 2 661 | 36 302 |
| 25–29 | 2 847 | 2 055 | 69 604 |
| 30–34 | 1 966 | 1 355 | 86 077 |
| 35–39 | 795 | 552 | 39 876 |
| 40–44 | 162 | 113 | 7 706 |
| 45 years and over | 6 | 6 | 330 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 73.2 | 16.3 |
| 20–24 years | — | 132.7 | 54.5 |
| 25–29 years | — | 111.4 | 102.9 |
| 30–34 years | — | 69.8 | 112.5 |
| 35–39 years | — | 33.5 | 54.3 |
| 40–44 years | — | 7.8 | 10.0 |
| 45–49 years | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate(d) | — | 2.145 | 1.755 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 11 586 | 8 457 | 247 089 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 24.9 | 24.6 | 30.5 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.0 | 27.9 | 32.7 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 91% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (17%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (9%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (10%).

(d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.2**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, New South Wales(a)**

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 1 603 | 1 023 | 44 531 |
| Females | 1 651 | 1 053 | 41 813 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 254 | 2 076 | 86 344 |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 23.2 | 19.8 | 72.2 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 67.1 | 65.0 | 24.4 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 9.7 | 15.2 | 3.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 76.8 | 80.2 | 27.8 |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 20.8 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 43.0 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 36.2 | — | — |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 576 | 389 | 3 301 |
| 20–24 | 1 025 | 663 | 12 360 |
| 25–29 | 801 | 497 | 24 448 |
| 30–34 | 580 | 356 | 29 352 |
| 35–39 | 217 | 133 | 13 988 |
| 40–44 | 47 | 31 | 2 743 |
| 45 years and over | np | np | 114 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 53.7 | 15.1 |
| 20–24 years | — | 124.2 | 56.4 |
| 25–29 years | — | 100.0 | 106.0 |
| 30–34 years | — | 65.1 | 113.7 |
| 35–39 years | — | 27.7 | 57.3 |
| 40–44 years | — | 7.4 | 10.7 |
| 45–49 years | — | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate(d) | — | 1.892 | 1.798 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 3 202 | 2 044 | 84 975 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 25.1 | 24.9 | 30.5 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.1 | 28.1 | 32.8 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in New South Wales for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 85% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (10%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (29%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (32%).

(d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.3 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Victoria(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | |
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 373 | 234 | 31 257 |
| Females | 349 | 201 | 29 801 |
| Total | 722 | 435 | 61 058 |
| | | | |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 22.0 | 18.9 | 73.4 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 73.1 | 73.1 | 24.8 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 4.8 | 8.0 | 1.9 |
| Total | 78.0 | 81.1 | 26.6 |
| | | | |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 14.7 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 45.6 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 39.8 | — | — |
| | | | |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 120 | 73 | 1 673 |
| 20–24 | 204 | 120 | 7 118 |
| 25–29 | 194 | 122 | 16 170 |
| 30–34 | 138 | 84 | 23 098 |
| 35–39 | 57 | 29 | 10 851 |
| 40–44 | 8 | 6 | 2 053 |
| 45 years and over | np | np | 72 |
| | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 49.3 | 10.4 |
| 20–24 years | — | 98.4 | 42.3 |
| 25–29 years | — | 110.1 | 94.2 |
| 30–34 years | — | 70.5 | 117.5 |
| 35–39 years | — | 28.5 | 58.2 |
| 40–44 years | — | 6.8 | 10.8 |
| 45–49 years | — | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| | | | |
| TFR(d) | — | 1.826 | 1.669 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 715 | 429 | 59 989 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 25.8 | 25.9 | 31.2 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.5 | 28.7 | 33.1 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Victoria for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 79% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (5%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).

(d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.4

INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Queensland(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | |
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 1 758 | 1 266 | 24 847 |
| Females | 1 650 | 1 214 | 23 495 |
| Total | 3 408 | 2 480 | 48 342 |
| | | | |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 20.5 | 16.7 | 62.8 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 64.3 | 62.4 | 32.2 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 15.2 | 20.9 | 5.0 |
| Total | 79.5 | 83.3 | 37.2 |
| | | | |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 32.0 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 40.8 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 27.2 | — | — |
| | | | |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 673 | 506 | 2 821 |
| 20–24 | 1 007 | 751 | 8 285 |
| 25–29 | 860 | 631 | 13 824 |
| 30–34 | 583 | 396 | 15 486 |
| 35–39 | 235 | 162 | 6 637 |
| 40–44 | 49 | 33 | 1 237 |
| 45 years and over | — | — | 50 |
| | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 76.0 | 21.6 |
| 20–24 years | — | 133.2 | 63.6 |
| 25–29 years | — | 117.0 | 106.9 |
| 30–34 years | — | 71.4 | 106.7 |
| 35–39 years | — | 35.6 | 47.5 |
| 40–44 years | — | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 45–49 years | — | — | 0.4 |
| | | | |
| TFR(d) | — | 2.208 | 1.776 |
| | | | |
| Total confinements (no.) | 3 363 | 2 447 | 47 601 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 25.1 | 24.9 | 29.8 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.2 | 28.1 | 31.9 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Queensland for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 94% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (15%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).
- (d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.5 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, South Australia(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | |
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 288 | 221 | 9 001 |
| Females | 290 | 212 | 8 442 |
| Total | 578 | 433 | 17 443 |
| | | | |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 15.2 | 12.2 | 65.1 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 73.7 | 73.0 | 31.7 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 11.1 | 14.8 | 3.2 |
| Total | 84.8 | 87.8 | 34.9 |
| | | | |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 35.3 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 39.6 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 25.1 | — | — |
| | | | |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 121 | 98 | 751 |
| 20–24 | 167 | 122 | 2 491 |
| 25–29 | 128 | 97 | 4 778 |
| 30–34 | 92 | 67 | 5 921 |
| 35–39 | 55 | 38 | 2 842 |
| 40–44 | 12 | 8 | 625 |
| 45 years and over | 3.0 | 3.0 | 30 |
| | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 67.5 | 14.9 |
| 20–24 years | — | 114.0 | 51.9 |
| 25–29 years | — | 91.9 | 103.3 |
| 30–34 years | — | 64.6 | 110.6 |
| 35–39 years | — | 39.5 | 52.1 |
| 40–44 years | — | 9.6 | 10.6 |
| 45–49 years | — | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| | | | |
| TFR(d) | — | 1.951 | 1.720 |
| | | | |
| Total confinements (no.) | 571 | 429 | 17 142 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 25.0 | 24.8 | 30.6 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.3 | 28.1 | 32.9 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in South Australia for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 96% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (11%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).
- (d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.6

INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Western Australia(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 837 | 671 | 12 447 |
| Females | 850 | 684 | 11 826 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 687</i> | <i>1 355</i> | <i>24 273</i> |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 10.2 | 8.3 | 63.9 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 76.3 | 74.9 | 32.3 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 13.5 | 16.8 | 3.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>89.8</i> | <i>91.7</i> | <i>36.1</i> |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 47.8 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 32.5 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 19.7 | — | — |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 380 | 315 | 1 286 |
| 20–24 | 536 | 429 | 3 731 |
| 25–29 | 401 | 321 | 6 764 |
| 30–34 | 249 | 189 | 8 067 |
| 35–39 | 97 | 81 | 3 695 |
| 40–44 | 20 | 16 | 684 |
| 45 years and over | — | — | 37 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 87.0 | 18.6 |
| 20–24 years | — | 143.8 | 56.1 |
| 25–29 years | — | 122.3 | 103.7 |
| 30–34 years | — | 68.5 | 109.5 |
| 35–39 years | — | 33.9 | 50.6 |
| 40–44 years | — | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| 45–49 years | — | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| TFR(d) | — | 2.323 | 1.739 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 1 661 | 1 335 | 23 874 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 24.2 | 24.1 | 30.2 |
| Median age of father (years) | 27.3 | 27.2 | 32.4 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Western Australia for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 91% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (14%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (3%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (3%).

(d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.7 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Tasmania(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | |
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 206 | 113 | 2 770 |
| Females | 170 | 104 | 3 105 |
| Total | 376 | 217 | 5 752 |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 29.0 | 28.6 | 54.0 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 66.8 | 64.1 | 39.3 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 4.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Total | 71.0 | 71.4 | 46.0 |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 7.2 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 50.5 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 42.3 | — | — |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 78 | 54 | 419 |
| 20–24 | 125 | 74 | 1 014 |
| 25–29 | 81 | 43 | 1 539 |
| 30–34 | 59 | 31 | 1 698 |
| 35–39 | 27 | 13 | 697 |
| 40–44 | 6 | — | 131 |
| 45 years and over | — | — | 13 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 51.6 | 26.2 |
| 20–24 years | — | 93.1 | 74.1 |
| 25–29 years | — | 73.4 | 118.4 |
| 30–34 years | — | 49.2 | 108.1 |
| 35–39 years | — | 22.8 | 43.6 |
| 40–44 years | — | 3.4 | 7.3 |
| 45–49 years | — | — | 0.8 |
| TFR(d) | — | 1.467 | 1.892 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 369 | 211 | 5 663 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 24.4 | 23.8 | 29.4 |
| Median age of father (years) | 28.2 | 27.9 | 31.8 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Tasmania for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 84% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (4%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).
- (d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.8

INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Northern Territory(a)

| | <i>All Indigenous births</i> | <i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i> | <i>All births</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Births (no.) | | | |
| Males | 851 | 803 | 1 988 |
| Females | 779 | 717 | 1 802 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 630</i> | <i>1 520</i> | <i>3 790</i> |
| Nuptiality (%) | | | |
| Nuptial | 4.4 | 3.0 | 36.1 |
| Exnuptial | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | 49.4 | 47.4 | 40.7 |
| Paternity not acknowledged | 46.3 | 49.6 | 23.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>95.6</i> | <i>97.0</i> | <i>63.9</i> |
| Indigenous parentage (%) | | | |
| Both parents Indigenous | 40.0 | — | — |
| Mother only(b) | 53.3 | — | — |
| Father only(c) | 6.7 | — | — |
| Age of mother (no.) | | | |
| 19 years and under | 387 | 372 | 458 |
| 20–24 | 528 | 492 | 827 |
| 25–29 | 360 | 332 | 964 |
| 30–34 | 238 | 216 | 945 |
| 35–39 | 98 | 92 | 490 |
| 40–44 | 19 | 16 | 97 |
| 45 years and over | — | — | 5 |
| Age-specific fertility rates(d) | | | |
| 15–19 years | — | 123.1 | 65.0 |
| 20–24 years | — | 173.9 | 113.9 |
| 25–29 years | — | 131.3 | 116.6 |
| 30–34 years | — | 83.9 | 103.7 |
| 35–39 years | — | 45.0 | 62.6 |
| 40–44 years | — | 8.9 | 12.9 |
| 45–49 years | — | — | 0.8 |
| TFR(d) | — | 2.830 | 2.377 |
| Total confinements (no.) | 1 620 | 1 511 | 3 743 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 23.9 | 23.8 | 28.2 |
| Median age of father (years) | 27.8 | 27.5 | 31.8 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in the Northern Territory for 1998-2003 has been estimated at 106% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 7.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (46%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (less than 1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (less than 1%).
- (d) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2003 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

7.9 INDIGENOUS BIRTHS (a), Coverage—1998-2003

| | <i>Births registered as Indigenous</i> | <i>Projected Indigenous births</i> | <i>Estimated coverage of Indigenous births(b)</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| New South Wales | 18 762 | 21 971 | 85.4 |
| Victoria | 3 408 | 4 308 | 79.1 |
| Queensland | 19 325 | 20 665 | 93.5 |
| South Australia | 3 802 | 3 947 | 96.3 |
| Western Australia | 9 512 | 10 502 | 90.6 |
| Tasmania | 2 250 | 2 688 | 83.7 |
| Northern Territory | 9 090 | 8 580 | 105.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 392 | 633 | 61.9 |
| Australia(c) | 66 553 | 73 328 | 90.8 |

- (a) See paragraphs 12-18 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Defined as the ratio of births registered as Indigenous to projected Indigenous births.
- (c) Includes Other Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Registration of births is the responsibility of state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and is based on the data provided on an information form completed by the parents of the child. This form is the basis of the data provided to the ABS, by Registrars, for compilation into the aggregate statistics in this publication. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at the national level are available for most characteristics. Some states, however, collect additional information.

2 In the main, statistics in this publication refer to births registered by state and territory Registrars during the calendar year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and as a result of this delay some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parents in registering the birth, or a delay by the Registrar in registering the birth.

YEAR OF OCCURENCE OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN 2003

| State or territory of usual residence | YEAR IN WHICH BIRTH OCCURRED | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1997 and earlier | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| New South Wales | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 85.0 |
| Victoria | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 88.2 |
| Queensland | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 85.4 |
| South Australia | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 90.1 |
| Western Australia | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 86.2 |
| Tasmania | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | — | 3.0 | 94.1 |
| Northern Territory | 0.3 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 90.2 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 89.6 |
| Australia | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 86.7 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

3 To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

4 In the main, statistics for states and territories have been compiled and presented in respect of the state or territory of usual residence of the mother. However, in the following table data have been presented on a state or territory of registration basis. Births which took place outside Australia are excluded from the statistics. Births to mothers who were usual residents of Australia's Other Territories (Christmas Island, Cocos (keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory) are registered in other Australian states.

BIRTHS, State or territory of usual residence of mother and state or territory of registration

| State or territory of usual residence | STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION | | | | | | | | Aust. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | |
| New South Wales | 83 962 | 1 052 | 502 | 28 | 34 | 7 | 3 | 756 | 86 344 |
| Victoria | 103 | 60 771 | 61 | 81 | 21 | 16 | — | 4 | 61 058 |
| Queensland | 611 | 47 | 47 637 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 48 342 |
| South Australia | 26 | 48 | 13 | 17 295 | 19 | — | 39 | 3 | 17 443 |
| Western Australia | 21 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 24 177 | — | 25 | — | 24 273 |
| Tasmania | 7 | 18 | 4 | — | 3 | 5 718 | — | — | 5 752 |
| Northern Territory | 30 | 10 | 41 | 31 | 13 | — | 3 663 | 3 | 3 790 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 60 | 5 | 16 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 042 | 4 128 |
| Other Territories | 9 | — | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | 31 |
| Australia | 84 829 | 61 972 | 48 294 | 17 457 | 24 308 | 5 754 | 3 738 | 4 809 | 251 161 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

STATES AND TERRITORIES
continued

5 In 2003 there were 557 births to women who usually lived overseas. These have been included in this publication with state or territory of usual residence classified according to the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

BIRTHS, Babies born in Australia to non-resident mothers

| State or territory of registration | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| New South Wales | 50 | 54 | 231 | 312 | 331 | 338 | 398 |
| Victoria | 23 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 24 |
| Queensland | 114 | 89 | 111 | 108 | 108 | 116 | 92 |
| South Australia | 19 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Western Australia | 12 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 16 | 24 |
| Tasmania | 3 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Northern Territory | — | — | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Australia | 223 | 184 | 408 | 483 | 511 | 511 | 557 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

6 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to section 17(a) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1973* (Cwlth) the Indian Ocean territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been included as part of geographic Australia, hence another category of the state and territory classification has been created. This category is known as 'Other Territories' and includes Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory.

7 Prior to 1993 usual residence data for Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were included with Off-Shore Areas and Migratory in Western Australia while usual residence data for Jervis Bay Territory were included with the Australian Capital Territory. In 2003 there were 31 births to mothers usually resident in Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island or the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001

8 The ABS has developed summary measures, or indexes, derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic areas. Two of these indexes are included in table 6.7:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage
- Index of Education and Occupation.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001
continued

9 The indexes have been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas have high index values. A higher score on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage indicates that an area has attributes such as a relatively high proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled workforce. It also means an area has a low proportion of people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the workforce. Conversely, a low score indicates that an area has a higher proportion of individuals with low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations, etc.; and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations.

10 The Index of Education and Occupation is designed to reflect the educational and occupational structure of areas. An area with a high score would have a high concentration of people with higher educational qualifications or undergoing further education, with a high percentage of people employed in skilled occupations. A low score indicates an area with concentrations of either people with low educational attainment, people employed in unskilled occupations, or the unemployed.

11 Further information can be found in the Information Paper: *Census of Population and Housing—Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2039.0).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

12 This publication includes data on the numbers of Indigenous births for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory. The data are regarded as being of sufficient quality to publish. Indigenous births for the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories are included the total for Australia.

13 The populations used to calculate Indigenous fertility rates for 1996 to 2003 are obtained from *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991-2009* (cat. no. 3238.0), low series, based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The populations used to calculate Indigenous fertility rates for 2001 are the final 2001 experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

14 There are several data collection forms on which people are asked to state whether they are of Indigenous origin. Due to a number of factors, results collated from these forms are not always consistent. The way in which a person identifies, or is identified, as Indigenous on a specific form can change over time leading to unexpected changes in Indigenous statistics. Responses to Indigenous status questions can be influenced by a range of factors, including the perception of how information will be used, education programs about identifying as Indigenous, who completes the question on behalf of others, and emotional reaction to identifying as Indigenous.

15 The ABS has recently released experimental estimates and projections of the Indigenous population from 1991 to 2009 based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. These estimates are recommended for analysis of Indigenous demographic indicators instead of previous published estimates.

16 Currently there are four estimates of annual numbers of Indigenous births. Each is based on a different collection, assumptions and methods.

- 2001 census-based population estimates, covering the period 1991 to 2001. After deriving experimental Indigenous resident population as at 30 June 2001 from the 2001 census, estimates were survived back one year at a time to 30 June 1991 using a reverse survival technique based on experimental Indigenous life tables (see *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0 for further information).

COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS*continued*

- 2001 census-based population projections, covering the period 2002 to 2009. There are two series of projections; a low series and a high series. In the low series, the number of births each year is estimated using the propensity to identify found in the 2001 census. The high series uses an alternative assumption of an increasing propensity to identify based on the change between 1996 and 2001 in propensity to identify (see *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0 for further information).
- Birth registrations: this publication is based on the registration of births with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory.
- Perinatal Data Collection: this data is primarily about babies born in hospitals and their mothers.

17 Estimated coverage of Indigenous births in tables 2.9 and 7.9 is defined as the ratio of the number of Indigenous births registered in a particular year to the corresponding number of projected Indigenous births from the low series of *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0). Due to the inherent volatility in the number of births registered annually, and the limitations of the assumptions used to derive estimated and projected births, over precise analysis of annual coverage is discouraged. Accordingly, coverage rates are presented as a five year average (1998–2003).

18 On this basis, estimated coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for 1998–2003 was 91%, and ranged from 62% in the Australian Capital Territory to 106% in the Northern Territory.

RELATED PRODUCTS

- 19** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- AusStats*—electronic data (see Explanatory Note 22)
 - Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0—issued quarterly
 - Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0—issued irregularly
 - Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0—issued annually
 - Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0—issued annually
 - Demography*—state and territory specific electronic releases issued annually, cat. nos 3311.1–8.55.001
 - Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0
 - Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, *Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
- 20** AusStats is a web based information service which provides ABS full standard product range online. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets. For a list of the related data available on AusStats see the List of Tables and Graphs on page 5.
- 21** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.
- 22** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by accessing Themes/Demography.

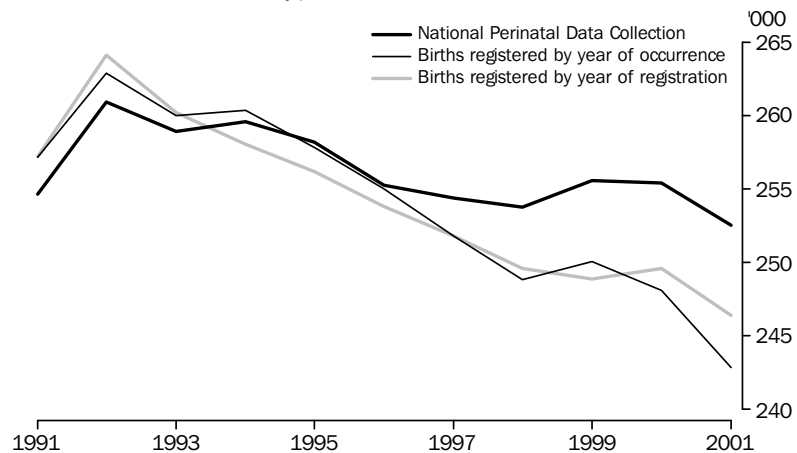
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS
COMPARED TO THE
PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION

Birth registration data in this publication are not the only births data available in Australia. The National Perinatal Statistics Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) also collects birth data from midwives who attend births. This data is published annually in *Australia's Mothers and Babies*.

As information from these two types of collection are from different sources, the statistics obtained vary. For example, the Perinatal Data Collection reported the occurrence of 252,600 live births in Australia in 2001 (the latest available data), 2.4% more than the 246,400 births registered in the same year.

The following graph shows the total number of live births in Australia by type of collection and recording basis from 1991 to 2001. Births from the Perinatal Data Collection are shown on a year of occurrence basis. Registered births are shown on a year of registration basis and on a year of occurrence basis, which includes births that occurred in a particular year but may have been registered up to and including the year 2003. Prior to 1994, the Perinatal Data Collection showed fewer births than births registered. Since then this position has reversed, with the gap between births reported in the Perinatal Data Collection and births registered widening until 1999 (when there were 2.7% more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than births registered). This figure has declined since 1999, to 2.4% in 2001. While difficult to explain, the change in pattern may be due to improvements in quality and coverage of the Perinatal Data Collection, particularly with the introduction of a perinatal National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) in 1997 which developed national standards for the collection of perinatal statistics. The trends also reflect changing propensities of parents to delay or fail to register the birth of a child. For birth registration data, the proportion of births occurring and being registered in the same year has declined from 90% in 1992 to 87% in 2003.

A1.1 LIVE BIRTHS, Type of collection



To avoid measuring any 'lag effect' the following analysis of the difference between the type of collections is made between the Perinatal Data Collection on a year of occurrence basis and the Birth Registrations collection on a year of registration basis.

AGE OF MOTHER

Age of mother is a factor which contributes to differences between the Perinatal Data Collection and birth registration data. In 2001, a higher number of confinements were recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than in births registrations for mothers in all age groups. For mothers aged 19 years and under, the number of confinements recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection outnumbered births registered by 6.1% in 2001, declining with increasing age of the mother to 1.8% at 35–39 years.

A1.2 CONFINEMENTS, Difference between collections by age of mother—2001(a)

| | PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION | BIRTH REGISTRATIONS | DIFFERENCE(b) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | (no.) | (no.) | % |
| 19 years & under | 12 441 | 11 626 | 6.6 |
| 20–24 years | 38 720 | 36 850 | 4.8 |
| 25–29 years | 74 881 | 72 631 | 3.0 |
| 30–34 years | 80 263 | 78 279 | 2.5 |
| 35–39 years | 36 517 | 35 859 | 1.8 |
| 40 years & over | 7 153 | 6 949 | 2.9 |
| Total(c) | 250 071 | 242 340 | 3.1 |

- (a) Year of occurrence for Perinatal Data Collection and year of registration for Birth Registrations collection.
- (b) Positive figures denote more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than the Birth Registrations collection.
- (c) Includes age of mother not stated.

STATE AND TERRITORY
COMPARISONS

While birth registration data provides information on state of registration or state of usual residence of mother, the Perinatal Data Collection only provides data on the state or territory in which the birth took place (that is, the state or territory of occurrence). The following analysis therefore compares state of usual residence from birth registrations to state or territory of occurrence from the Perinatal Data Collection. As a small number of births occur in a different state or territory to that of the mother's usual residence, there are some minor differences due to this fact. For example, some women living in rural New South Wales close to the Australian Capital Territory have their babies in Canberra. As a consequence, the Australian Capital Territory has been excluded from the comparisons below.

In 2001, the Perinatal Data Collection recorded more births in all States except Tasmania and the Northern Territory. In the Northern Territory the higher number of births registered than were recorded by the Perinatal Data Collection was possibly due to higher numbers of home and remote clinic births not captured in the Perinatal Data Collection.

A1.3 LIVE BIRTHS, Type of collection by state/territory—2001(a)

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | Total(b) |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| Perinatal Data Collection (no.) | 85 320 | 61 690 | 49 327 | 17 584 | 24 773 | 5 656 | 3 744 | 252 572 |
| Birth Registrations (no.) | 84 578 | 58 626 | 47 678 | 17 281 | 24 002 | 6 430 | 3 822 | 246 394 |
| Difference (%) (c) | 0.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | -13.7 | -2.1 | 2.4 |

(a) State and year of occurrence for Perinatal Data Collection and state and year of registration for Birth Registrations collection.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories.

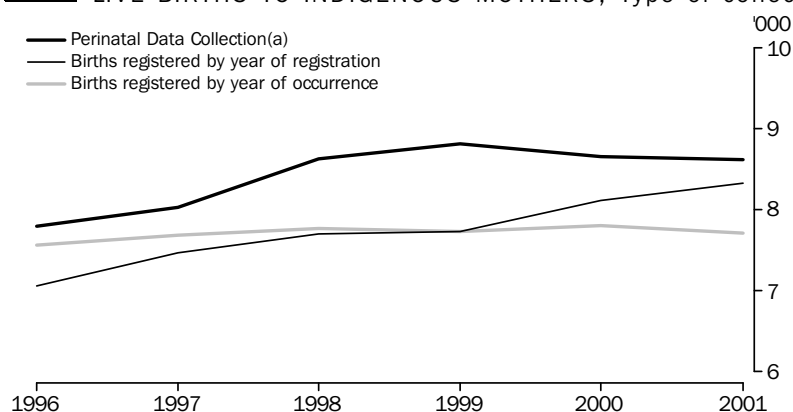
(c) Positive differences denote more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than the Birth Registrations collection.

BIRTHS TO INDIGENOUS MOTHERS

There are large differences between Indigenous data from the Perinatal Data Collection and Indigenous birth registrations data. In all years from 1996 to 2001 the number of births to Indigenous mothers as recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection exceeded registered births to Indigenous mothers. For 2001 there were 8,600 live births to Indigenous mothers recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection, 3.3% more than the number recorded by birth registrations (8,300).

It is important to recognise that data concerning Indigenous status is affected by identification issues. Differences between the Perinatal Data Collection and birth registrations data may in part be due to low coverage of registrations of Indigenous births (for example, the coverage of registered Indigenous births, where at least one parent identified as being of Indigenous origin, was estimated at 92% in 2000), however, failure to determine Indigenous status may also affect the Perinatal Data Collection. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting Indigenous births data from either source. Paragraphs 12 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes provide further information about coverage of Indigenous birth registrations.

A1.4 LIVE BIRTHS TO INDIGENOUS MOTHERS, Type of collection



(a) Tasmanian indigenous data unavailable in 2001.

APPENDIX 2

CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

- Registration year
- Registration month
- State/territory of registration
- Year/month/day of birth of child
- Sex of child
- Mother's age
- Father's age
- Indigenous status of child/mother/father
- State or territory of usual residence
- Statistical Division of usual residence
- Statistical Subdivision of usual residence
- Statistical Local Area of usual residence
- Country of birth of mother/father
- Nuptiality
- Plurality
- Previous children of the current relationship
- Duration of marriage
- Year of marriage
- Month of marriage
- Country of marriage
- Father's occupation

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

- Age
- Sex
- Country of birth
- Marital status
- State or territory of usual residence
- Statistical Division of usual residence
- Statistical Subdivision of usual residence
- Statistical Local Area of usual residence
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

A3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 30 June 2003p

| Age group (years) | STATE/TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust. (a) |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 207 840 | 148 831 | 121 115 | 43 903 | 60 967 | 14 922 | 8 487 | 10 125 | 616 337 |
| 5-9 | 217 222 | 157 203 | 129 778 | 47 351 | 64 853 | 15 733 | 8 065 | 10 453 | 650 780 |
| 10-14 | 223 122 | 161 896 | 134 140 | 49 096 | 68 675 | 16 721 | 7 745 | 10 871 | 672 422 |
| 15-19 | 218 754 | 161 148 | 130 588 | 50 340 | 69 025 | 16 689 | 7 059 | 11 865 | 665 547 |
| 20-24 | 219 341 | 168 347 | 130 226 | 47 970 | 66 564 | 14 287 | 7 271 | 13 575 | 667 642 |
| 25-29 | 230 834 | 171 726 | 129 302 | 46 283 | 65 248 | 13 568 | 8 277 | 12 654 | 677 970 |
| 30-34 | 258 371 | 196 664 | 145 100 | 53 573 | 73 716 | 16 393 | 9 120 | 13 163 | 766 190 |
| 35-39 | 244 128 | 186 431 | 139 805 | 54 536 | 73 087 | 16 690 | 7 840 | 12 423 | 735 055 |
| 40-44 | 257 199 | 189 969 | 147 524 | 59 090 | 77 038 | 18 820 | 7 553 | 12 884 | 770 184 |
| 45-49 | 234 453 | 173 918 | 134 218 | 55 317 | 71 733 | 17 568 | 6 632 | 12 255 | 706 208 |
| 50-54 | 216 899 | 161 952 | 125 720 | 53 002 | 65 873 | 16 594 | 5 716 | 11 687 | 657 524 |
| 55-59 | 190 744 | 140 572 | 110 262 | 47 162 | 53 925 | 14 795 | 3 931 | 9 351 | 570 788 |
| 60-64 | 145 895 | 106 921 | 81 802 | 35 363 | 40 634 | 11 599 | 2 482 | 6 096 | 430 831 |
| 65-69 | 126 526 | 93 245 | 65 471 | 30 977 | 33 713 | 9 703 | 1 426 | 4 661 | 365 745 |
| 70-74 | 116 043 | 84 892 | 57 471 | 29 040 | 28 824 | 8 755 | 978 | 3 725 | 329 740 |
| 75-79 | 105 559 | 77 630 | 50 718 | 27 852 | 24 825 | 7 760 | 679 | 3 424 | 298 451 |
| 80-84 | 78 343 | 57 000 | 37 770 | 21 052 | 18 292 | 5 963 | 446 | 2 428 | 221 296 |
| 85+ | 69 395 | 51 015 | 32 887 | 18 913 | 16 706 | 5 247 | 344 | 1 979 | 196 489 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 360 668</i> | <i>2 489 360</i> | <i>1 903 897</i> | <i>770 820</i> | <i>973 698</i> | <i>241 807</i> | <i>94 051</i> | <i>163 619</i> | <i>9 999 199</i> |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 219 938 | 155 804 | 127 998 | 45 911 | 63 441 | 15 745 | 8 976 | 10 343 | 648 280 |
| 5-9 | 228 448 | 166 298 | 137 099 | 49 770 | 68 608 | 16 686 | 8 785 | 10 857 | 686 684 |
| 10-14 | 235 261 | 169 183 | 141 160 | 51 895 | 72 068 | 17 547 | 8 356 | 11 443 | 707 035 |
| 15-19 | 230 328 | 167 839 | 137 613 | 52 900 | 72 646 | 17 399 | 7 542 | 12 227 | 698 587 |
| 20-24 | 229 388 | 172 805 | 135 268 | 51 044 | 69 985 | 15 164 | 8 552 | 14 103 | 696 402 |
| 25-29 | 231 397 | 171 535 | 129 973 | 48 648 | 67 269 | 13 265 | 8 958 | 12 840 | 683 946 |
| 30-34 | 254 919 | 189 772 | 142 223 | 54 572 | 74 572 | 15 369 | 9 402 | 12 726 | 753 661 |
| 35-39 | 244 121 | 181 514 | 136 207 | 55 046 | 72 826 | 15 699 | 8 813 | 12 035 | 726 362 |
| 40-44 | 257 947 | 186 886 | 144 418 | 58 824 | 76 835 | 18 163 | 8 523 | 12 223 | 763 933 |
| 45-49 | 233 086 | 169 794 | 131 969 | 54 306 | 71 159 | 17 275 | 7 100 | 11 393 | 696 193 |
| 50-54 | 217 326 | 157 473 | 126 208 | 51 774 | 66 851 | 16 500 | 6 660 | 11 112 | 654 034 |
| 55-59 | 195 898 | 139 921 | 114 866 | 46 435 | 57 489 | 14 989 | 5 009 | 9 379 | 584 059 |
| 60-64 | 148 343 | 107 310 | 85 453 | 35 113 | 42 083 | 11 728 | 3 405 | 6 075 | 439 569 |
| 65-69 | 122 355 | 88 278 | 66 929 | 29 308 | 33 043 | 9 529 | 1 877 | 4 359 | 355 712 |
| 70-74 | 105 658 | 76 289 | 54 905 | 26 023 | 26 994 | 8 039 | 1 222 | 3 457 | 302 603 |
| 75-79 | 84 267 | 61 345 | 42 584 | 22 094 | 20 594 | 6 328 | 731 | 2 697 | 240 645 |
| 80-84 | 51 480 | 36 786 | 26 112 | 13 506 | 12 149 | 3 758 | 334 | 1 635 | 145 767 |
| 85+ | 31 225 | 23 233 | 16 157 | 8 312 | 7 638 | 2 315 | 248 | 840 | 89 975 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 321 385</i> | <i>2 422 065</i> | <i>1 897 142</i> | <i>755 481</i> | <i>976 250</i> | <i>235 498</i> | <i>104 493</i> | <i>159 744</i> | <i>9 873 447</i> |

(a) Includes Other Territories.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

A4.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION(a), 30 June 2003 (low series)

| Age group (years) | STATE/TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(b) |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 8 675 | 1 760 | 8 407 | 1 631 | 4 253 | 1 070 | 3 402 | 260 | 29 470 |
| 5-9 | 9 021 | 1 800 | 8 619 | 1 608 | 4 118 | 1 097 | 3 338 | 274 | 29 891 |
| 10-14 | 8 507 | 1 854 | 8 187 | 1 648 | 4 067 | 1 123 | 3 141 | 227 | 28 768 |
| 15-19 | 7 264 | 1 481 | 6 661 | 1 455 | 3 628 | 1 047 | 3 021 | 235 | 24 801 |
| 20-24 | 5 352 | 1 220 | 5 639 | 1 073 | 2 988 | 795 | 2 829 | 171 | 20 077 |
| 25-29 | 4 986 | 1 108 | 5 396 | 1 058 | 2 628 | 586 | 2 529 | 174 | 18 477 |
| 30-34 | 5 486 | 1 192 | 5 551 | 1 040 | 2 762 | 630 | 2 576 | 180 | 19 429 |
| 35-39 | 4 810 | 1 017 | 4 552 | 965 | 2 396 | 570 | 2 046 | 133 | 16 496 |
| 40-44 | 4 221 | 876 | 3 903 | 834 | 2 051 | 594 | 1 802 | 150 | 14 438 |
| 45-49 | 3 300 | 659 | 2 944 | 648 | 1 580 | 450 | 1 318 | 109 | 11 016 |
| 50-54 | 2 623 | 571 | 2 376 | 470 | 1 297 | 322 | 1 073 | 55 | 8 792 |
| 55-59 | 1 915 | 359 | 1 624 | 336 | 833 | 181 | 678 | 35 | 5 963 |
| 60-64 | 1 284 | 275 | 1 161 | 266 | 595 | 170 | 577 | 19 | 4 352 |
| 65-69 | 913 | 164 | 786 | 179 | 451 | 109 | 376 | 17 | 2 997 |
| 70-74 | 638 | 142 | 514 | 120 | 326 | 73 | 251 | 7 | 2 073 |
| 75+ | 669 | 165 | 665 | 137 | 392 | 75 | 330 | 6 | 2 440 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>69 664</i> | <i>14 643</i> | <i>66 985</i> | <i>13 468</i> | <i>34 365</i> | <i>8 892</i> | <i>29 287</i> | <i>2 052</i> | <i>239 480</i> |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 9 266 | 1 737 | 8 685 | 1 623 | 4 375 | 1 131 | 3 595 | 260 | 30 688 |
| 5-9 | 9 485 | 1 865 | 9 014 | 1 654 | 4 451 | 1 166 | 3 524 | 289 | 31 456 |
| 10-14 | 9 201 | 1 872 | 8 664 | 1 689 | 4 424 | 1 235 | 3 546 | 223 | 30 863 |
| 15-19 | 7 562 | 1 539 | 6 878 | 1 461 | 3 744 | 1 109 | 3 142 | 232 | 25 673 |
| 20-24 | 5 726 | 1 242 | 5 255 | 1 159 | 2 909 | 755 | 2 896 | 164 | 20 123 |
| 25-29 | 4 631 | 1 120 | 4 752 | 1 001 | 2 606 | 547 | 2 582 | 182 | 17 425 |
| 30-34 | 4 987 | 1 128 | 4 728 | 1 038 | 2 605 | 549 | 2 501 | 179 | 17 726 |
| 35-39 | 4 197 | 904 | 4 019 | 827 | 2 220 | 514 | 1 928 | 137 | 14 752 |
| 40-44 | 3 969 | 796 | 3 555 | 771 | 1 892 | 517 | 1 666 | 132 | 13 306 |
| 45-49 | 3 228 | 667 | 2 672 | 567 | 1 531 | 442 | 1 185 | 108 | 10 409 |
| 50-54 | 2 472 | 583 | 2 166 | 470 | 1 119 | 368 | 968 | 60 | 8 210 |
| 55-59 | 1 857 | 368 | 1 481 | 300 | 752 | 235 | 621 | 39 | 5 657 |
| 60-64 | 1 302 | 236 | 894 | 214 | 520 | 160 | 517 | 22 | 3 872 |
| 65-69 | 873 | 150 | 669 | 128 | 351 | 112 | 281 | 14 | 2 580 |
| 70-74 | 474 | 107 | 446 | 92 | 247 | 68 | 182 | 6 | 1 622 |
| 75+ | 386 | 93 | 439 | 89 | 292 | 48 | 213 | 8 | 1 570 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>69 616</i> | <i>14 407</i> | <i>64 317</i> | <i>13 083</i> | <i>34 038</i> | <i>8 956</i> | <i>29 347</i> | <i>2 055</i> | <i>235 932</i> |

(a) Based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 13 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

APPENDIX 5

SPECIAL ARTICLES LIST

BIRTHS, AUSTRALIA (CAT.
NO. 3301.0)

- Birth order specific fertility rates in Australia, 1986–1999, 1999 edition, p. 33
- Birth order specific fertility rates, states and territories, 2000 edition, p. 39
- Childlessness, 1998 edition, p. 42
- Echoes of the baby boom, 2002 edition, p. 32
- Fertility by country of birth, 2001 edition, p. 24
- Fertility differentials, 2000 edition, p. 27
- Fertility rates and birth order, 1996 edition, p. 7
- Food and nutrient consumption during pregnancy, 1999 edition, p. 16
- Larger families, 1998 edition, p. 51
- Multiple births, 2000 edition, p. 35
- Older fathers, 2000 edition, p. 23
- Pregnancy in context, 1997 edition, p. 10
- Projected fertility, 2002 edition, p. 24
- Regional fertility differentials, 2001 edition, p. 32.
- Teenage fertility, 1999 edition, p. 28
- Total issue, 2001 edition, p. 39

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Age-sex pyramid | An age-sex pyramid is a bar chart graphically representing the age structure of the population, usually in five-year age groups, for males and females separately. The age structure of the population usually approximates the shape of a pyramid because mortality progressively reduces the number in each birth cohort as it ages. The age pyramid is useful to show the existence of unusually large or small cohorts, and in this way, not only conveys information about a country's past demographic history, but also a great deal about its demographic future. |
| Ageing of the population | Ageing of the population is the consideration of the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over, and the way this proportion is continuing to increase, mostly due to persistent low fertility rates and declining mortality rates. |
| Age-specific fertility rates | Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of the mother is not given. |
| Average annual growth rate | The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: <div style="text-align: center;"> $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ </div> <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.</p> |
| Average issue | Average issue is the mean number of children ever born alive per woman. Average issue varies by age of woman and is influenced by extreme values of the number of children born. Any grouping of children ever born (e.g. 6 plus) should be given a 'mean' value (6.5 or any other value which must be specified) for the calculation of the average issue. |
| Baby boom | Baby boom refers to the generation born between the end of World War II and the mid-1960s. Baby boomers are usually taken to be those born in the years 1946 to 1965 inclusive. |
| Balance of state or territory | The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its Capital City SD. See Major Statistical Region in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Birth | The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat. |
| Capital city | Refers to the Capital City Statistical Divisions of states and territories as defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Completed fertility | The completed fertility rate represents the average number of births a cohort of females have borne. It is obtained by summing the age-specific birth rates experienced by that cohort of females over their reproductive lives. |
| Confinement | A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Crude birth rate | The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. |
| Estimated resident population (ERP) | The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. |
| Exnuptial birth | An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of the child's birth. |
| Indigenous | Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. |
| Indigenous birth | The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages. |
| Indigenous origin | Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. |
| Intercensal discrepancy | Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. |
| Marital status | Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'. Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person. |
| Median age at childbearing | The term refers to the age when approximately one-half of the females in a population have their children, either for a birth of particular birth order or for all births. It measures the age at childbearing within the female population, as distinct from the median age of mother at confinement which measures the median age of the females who gave birth in a particular year. |
| Median value | For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation. |
| Mortality | Death. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Multiple birth | A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born. |
| Natural increase | Excess of births over deaths. |
| Net overseas migration | Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, plus an adjustment for the effect of differences in duration of stay or absence between initial stated intentions and actual behaviour. |
| Net population growth | For Australia, net population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, net population growth also includes net interstate migration. |
| Net reproduction rate | The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products. |
| Nuptial birth | A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of the child's birth. |
| Nuptial first confinement | A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth. |
| Nuptiality | Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth. |
| Part of state | Part of state is used to refer to the remainder of a state outside the Capital City Statistical Division (SD). See also Balance of state or territory. |
| Paternity-acknowledged birth | A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged. |
| Population growth | For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. |
| Previous births | <p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some states, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across states and territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p> |
| Previous issue | See Previous births. |
| Rate of population growth | Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered marital status | Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages for which the partners hold a marriage certificate. In this publication the distinction is between married parents (nuptial births) and unmarried parents (exnuptial births). |
| Replacement fertility | Replacement level fertility is the number of babies a female would need to have over her reproductive life span to replace herself and her partner. Given the current mortality of females up to age 49 years, replacement fertility is estimated at around 2.1 babies per female. |
| Sex ratio | The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio. |
| Social marital status | Social marital status is the consensual union status of a person with reference to another person in the household. In this publication data are only available from midwives' collection. The categories are married/de facto; single; and separated/divorced/widowed. |
| State or territory of registration | State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered. |
| State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence | <p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection) ■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p> |
| Statistical Division (SD) | Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Statistical Local Area (SLA) | Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Statistical Subdivision (SSD) | Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Division (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Total fertility rate | The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Usual residence | Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. |
| Year of occurrence | Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. |
| Year of registration | Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. |

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